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THE GREAT EASTERN.

Full and Interesting Report of her Trial Trip.

The Steamer Probably Coming to America in November.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

It is not certain that the *Great Eastern* will leave here for America this Fall, and it is not certain that she will *not* leave, as some of the London newspapers inform us. But it is totally undecided—nobody knows, and no definite statement about it can be made before another Director's meeting. I have personally conversed on this matter with the Chairman, with the Captain, with several Directors and influential shareholders, with the builders and engineers of the ship, and with others who have also asked a long round of questions on this important topic. Not one of these persons has told me that she will not go to America within a few weeks, and several have assured me that she *shall* go if they can bring it about. The Captain told me after we had got to port that he was "ready to cross the Atlantic in her to-morrow." As far as I can learn, the few things objected to by the Board of Trade can be easily remedied. The ship and engines are substantially all right, and there is nothing to be done to insure safety and economy which cannot be accomplished in three weeks at least, provided they do not, as heretofore, interfere with the work by jamming the ship full of visitors. The decoration and fitting of some passenger and freight compartments is not yet completed. But these will not be needed.

The Chairman seems to think our people will not go to see the ship in cold weather,—that the "harvest" will be small. I hope it will if the company break faith with the public unnecessarily. But the ship, just as she is, is one of the most wonderful sights and studies in the world, and it is pretty certain that November blasts would not keep our people away from her. They are bound to see her whenever she comes.

At one time it was quite as uncertain that the vessel would leave Portland on the 8th, or for a month to come. But Scott Russell and his friends, to use his own phrase, "screwed her out of Portland," and now they are going to screw her out of Holyhead—if they can. I rather think they will.

There is some difficulty about the fulfillment of the contract for completing the ship, and the hard feelings about it are more likely than any other cause to detain the vessel.

THE LATEST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

I am officially informed that the majority of the Board of Directors are determined to send the *Great Eastern* to America by the 1st of November. They only want to see what the Board of Trade require to grant a certificate enabling the ship to carry passengers. The Board of Trade, as far as is known out doors, will only require what can be done to the ship in a fortnight. The *Persia* will bring you definite intelligence on this point.

DETAILED AND PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF THE TRIAL TRIP.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
HOLYHEAD HARBOR, Monday Night, Oct. 10, 1859.

The so-called trial trip of the *Great Eastern* has developed a maximum speed of fourteen and three-quarter knots, or nearly seventeen and a half statute miles an hour, about that originally intended—and a considerable economy over the average of ocean steamers at such speeds. In all other matters, the trial has been generally satisfactory.

A maximum of speed of only 14¾ knots will disappoint the curious millions who have so long watched for this trial. But from the start, before coming to any rash conclusions, let us remember that extremely high speed, though popularly hoped for, *did not enter into the original calculations* of the authors of the ship. Mr. Scott Russell, her real designer and builder, has said long ago and repeatedly, that fifteen knots was what he expected, and that fifteen knots would satisfy him. The New-York Times has already stated why extreme speeds could not be attained by this vessel, and those who have expected a revolution in trans-Atlantic voyages must blame the penny-a-liners who have, during the past eight years, gradually exaggerated the miraculous velocity story till the public has really forgotten for what the ship was intended, to wit: To run to Australia without stopping for coals, at a considerable economy, and at an average Atlantic-steamer speed. *Her capability of performing this special service, for which she was designed, is now abundantly and satisfactorily proved.*

But the *Great Eastern* has not yet exerted her maximum power, for her boilers, though doing their *highest normal work*, have not been driven. The data already known indicate with almost mathematical certainty that, with the best coal and the most favorable wind, seventeen knots can be got out of the ship, and that she is capable in the Southern seas especially, of an average performance equal to her highest results on the late voyage. Why was not her maximum power elicited on the trial trip? This will appear—and some other matters beside—by following its details. The vessel steers, and, in all particulars, behaves in a manner that settles the question of her seaworthiness. On the whole, whatever may be said to the contrary, and there is the widest field for both ignorant and wilful misrepresentation, the *Great Eastern*, mechanically considered, *is a success.*

She will be a standard formula for other ships of her class, *to be adapted* to long or short voyages, as circumstances may require. No one would think of giving a trans-Atlantic vessel six times the coal carrying capacity actually required.

The data for these conclusions will appear in a detailed journal of the voyage. In this, as my subject indicates, I shall have to be a little technical, but I hope not obscurely so, nor to an extent that will be uninteresting, even to the most general reader.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1859—11 P. M.

The *Great Eastern* started from Portland harbor at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon; was abreast the head of the breakwater at 4:03; rounded Portland Bill at 4:40, and passed Start Point at 9:40. The run between the last two points (nearly due West) 47½ knots, was accomplished in exactly four hours, or at the rate of 11⅞ knots an hour. The screw, from 5 to 8 o'clock was making an average of 31 turns per minute, and the paddles, 9¾ turns,—the steam on the former was 17 pounds, and on the latter 20. The steam in both engines was purposely much throttled, and hence did not work at its full force. The highest number of turns of the screw was 36, and the paddles 10. The actual speed corresponds with the log, which was roughly obtained by throwing a stick overboard at the stem, and noting its appearance at the stern, giving 12.4 knots, and by the regular instrument, which showed first, 12.45, and the second time 12. We shall not attempt to increase the speed much during the night, but expect to make the real trial to-morrow, since everything is propitious.

The ship is drawing 22 feet 2 inches of water forward, and 25 feet aft—not wholly immersing the screw, but more effectually than on the trip from the Thames. The paddle-floats have been "reefed in," or drawn up towards the centre of the wheel, 30 inches; and the mean draft of the ship being 23½ against 22 feet on the first trip, the immersion of the paddles is therefore 12 inches less than before, which in some measure accounts for its higher speed. The vessel is in far better sailing condition than on her first voyage. Her decks, save a few relics of the funnel repairs, are clear, and washed. The canvas is nearly all bent and ready for the first propitious breeze, and at this hour, the regular striking of the bells, and "All's well" passed from voice to voice, from stem to stern, by real sailors, gives assurance that all *is* well. Our complement of men in the engine department is 160; they are divided in the proportion of the boilers, which are four to the paddles and six to the screw. Our sailors and officers—*i. e.*, all other persons in command and service, except the stewards—number some 175.

The steering gear has been much improved; an extra block has been added to the tiller chains, giving five purchases instead of three, as before. Some of the pulleys not lying in the proper plane, however, augment its friction, but not materially. I do not exaggerate, when I say that the ease with which the vessel minds her helm is peculiarly and unexpectedly satisfactory. It is remarked by all on board, and our company, on the average, have seen salt water. Four men would steer her up the North River. This number is now at the wheel, and turned her head short a-starboard to round Start Point, a few hours since, easily enough. Seven only were at the wheel coming out of port. Some of the frigates here require eight men at the wheel, and don't obey it any too quickly at that. It is a commentary on long, sharp ships, sounding their praises, as do all their phenomena. Capt. Harrison wanted the "double screw," like the frigate *Niagara's*, but even the old kind, so far, is well enough. We do not know what her broad rudder will do in a heavy sea, however. In any event, there are extra rudder chains, and extra tiller chains, and donkey engines, so in all human probability the ship will be steered. The anchors, which before were dangling against the ship's sides, are now nicely stowed—a fluke of the three forward ones not requiring immediate use, resting in port-holes under the cat-heads, and the after pair being made fast against the stern. Our company is more limited than on the former trip. A few representatives of the London Press are on board, and it is to be hoped that they will not exercise their dramatic power, as before, in the description of startling events that did not occur. Most of our company are pecuniarily interested in the ship's success—too many of them for the sake of speculating in shares. There are no *mere* passengers, whatever, but some 50 people, all told, in the passenger department. Mr. Galloway, the valuable surveyor to the Board of Trade, before immortalized, is also with us. We have among us not "Screw Smith," *i. e.*, Mr. Francis Petit Smith, the first introducer of the screw propellor, who was present on the former trip; but we have "Indicator Jack," Mr. J. Hallford, who is equally celebrated in the taking of diagrams, *i. e.*, of applying an instrument to the engines, which shows their actual horse-power. Let me say, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that a horse-power is the average pull a horse will exert during a day's work of eight hours, which is to lift 33,000 pounds a foot in a minute. The indicator is a small steam cylinder, applied to the main cylinder. The steam in the main cylinder raises and lowers a pencil attached to the piston of the small one, which pencil traces on a card moved by the piston of the main engine the exact steam pressure at each successive point in the stroke of the engine. The exact *average* power exerted on the main piston, *i. e.*, the elements for calculating the horse-power, are given by the indicator card, or "diagram." The pressure in the cylinder is constantly varying ence its *average* must be known to estimate the ower.

The weather, an element by no means to be omitted under the circumstances, is extremely promising. The barometer is high, the sky clear, and the wind moderate and abaft, but not equal to our speed. The morning was as glorious as could be conceived, and the full moonlight at this hour is only dimmed by a few fleecy clouds. The *Great Eastern* requires two trials—one of speed—we have the elements in a smooth sea—the other of steadiness in heavy weather. North Atlantic navigators will be apt to congratulate us in advance in being suited in an October voyage to America—*if we make it.* The arrangements for weighing anchor are very incomplete. We were half an hour getting the anchor to the surface to-day, with 150 men at the three capstans, and an hour more in getting it up and made fast at the cat-heads. The steam gear for working it does not accomplish much alone, and for some mysterious reason was not applied. During this time we were drifting about or propelled by the screw only. And the apparatus for detaching the upper capstan from the rest, which are on the same shaft, is not yet right. The anchor cable had to be detached from the second one, in order to allow the upper one to be used for other purposes. The long "fall" for lifting the anchor to its ultimate position after the cable has got it as high as it can, twists and gives trouble, and the anchor catches under the "forefoot" of the ship. These baby disorders, incident to a large and high vessel, are yet to be remedied.

Though there were no superficial waves of any moment, there was a long Atlantic swell, imperceptible to the casual observer. She rolled about a foot up and down each way, and pitched a couple of feet, but the motion was hardly appreciable to any test except sight. The speed of the screw-engines increases slowly, about a turn an hour, with the same steam and cut-off, as she gets worn, and "to her bearings." They work very smoothly, except their "boxes," (running joints,) which hammer some. The remedy of these might be worse than the disorder, viz.: heating. The faults of this engine are in its design. It is certainly well made; its speed is very high for its size. But what shall I say of the paddle-engines? Oh! that Messrs. Allen, Copeland, Quintard, Smith and Collier, and all our engine designers and builders were here to see them. Four great oscillating cylinders on one shaft, and you would not know they were in motion, save for the light rush of steam at their centres. There is no pounding of boxes and valves, or general rattling jar, thump and spring, as is too common in oscillating engines. The side-motion of the stem and stern, incident to the screw and to the cross-ship action of its engines, is perceptible only when the screw is going alone. The working of the paddle-engines breaks up its vibration, and we have none of the general *wiggle* so common in screw-steamers; an interesting and important fact. Amid-ships the vessel is as firm as a rock. At the extremities the side-motion can rarely be felt by watching for it. The consumption of coal has not been made known so far on our trip. By going down on the forward sponson-beams (guards) alongside the ship, we can observe to an extent never so well shown before, the excellency of the hollow lines. The wave line of the sharp bow does not run straight aft, like a wedge, but "hollows in" some three feet on the celebrated wave-line curve first practically used by Scott Russell, and adopted and perhaps improved by George Steers and Donald McKay. Where the ship begins to round out, abaft the concave part, we should naturally expect it to throw off a wave, but it does not, since the water has already got such a gradually increased side impulse that it is moved as easily here by a short curve as it would be further forward by a long one. The surface of the water is perfectly level, no wave whatever being thrown up by her bow. And the shape of the stern follows the same principle and allows the water to close up rapidly after the ship at the high level of the sea. Otherwise the vessel would be constantly running up hill. The wake is not more rough than that of a North River steamer, but it is 120 feet wide. For 30 feet in the middle of it is another wake more full of foam, left by the screw—presenting a very singular appearance, as of a small vessel under a large one.

A fine band on deck has been giving excellent music all the evening. But a band seems rather out of place in a business trial trip, especially as we have only two ladies.

One of the Commodores of the Navy, after thoughtfully watching for a long time the easy motion of the ship over the swells, exclaimed, "Thank God she *can* roll; if, unlike all other floating bodies, she did not rise and fall with the swell, I shouldn't know what to think. But now she is a ship." There is a good deal of philosophy in this. Were the thing possible, it would require a tremendous power to violate the laws of the waves, and to go through instead of over them. The great vessel herself, as she gets fairly into her element, with an instinct more acute than man's reasoning as to what are her duties and necessities, acknowledges a power greater than her own, and bows in graceful obeisance to the rolling ocean. The cut-water of the ship throws off on each side a singularly beautiful series of concentric curves of spray, or rather, a film of water. Looking down upon the pair from above, one cannot fail to trace their exact likeness to white wings—as has been observed—the wings of an angel. May she always carry at her bow the Angel of Peace!

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 9.

The real trial trip, as far as it went, occurred to-day. The maximum speed is generally called 14½ knots, which is just what the *Persia* made on her trial trip, for ten hours together; she made 16¼ for a short time. But I believe our speed was for some hours 14¾ knots, after examining the results of half-a-dozen different logs, taken by as many different instruments. The highest speed of both paddle and screw occurred at about 2 o'clock, when the former made 11 to 11½ turns, and the latter 41 turns, which is very nearly in the proper proportion, *i. e.*, the centre of resistance of the one moved as fast as that of the other. At this time there were spread, about 2,500 square yards of canvas, out of her 4,600, to wit, a jib and five spencers. No spencer is yet bent upon the second foremast. The wind was a strong studdingsail breeze, abeam, or a half point on the bow. The canvas did not seem to affect the speed of the engines, (which is of course the measure of the sailing power,) certainly not more than one-eighth to one-fourth of a turn of the paddles and a couple of turns of the screw. But the efficiency of the sails must be more or less guessed at, in default of any other measure, since the slightly fluctuating steam pressure, as well as the increased steadiness of the vessel, had some effect, of course, on the speed due to the engines alone. The ship was much more teady with the canvas. Before it was set, the weather-wheel rolled almost out of water at times, for the vessel is light. The sails may have helped the ship a knot an hour. It could not have been more, and nobody thinks it was less. But when the doctors disagree we must be content with something short of mathematical truth. The vessel passed the Lizard Light, 62½ miles from that point, at 3 o'clock, having made 12 and 13 knots during portions of the run. From the Lizard to St. Mary's Light, Scilly Islands, 44 miles, was made at the rate of 13 knots the paddles making 9 to 9½, and the screw 30 turns. The fore-spencer was set at 10:30 o'clock, and the las one was spread at 11:30. Everything being new was stiff, which accounts for the long time required. At about 1 o'clock the screw was making 37½ turns and the paddle 10½. The steam on the screw-valve chests was at all times from 16 to 17 lbs., it being about 4 lbs. higher in the boilers on account of the friction and condensation in the very long steam pipes. The paddle engines worked up to 21 lbs. at first, but were very much throttled. At their highest speed 11½ revolutions, they had only 15½ lbs. at their chests, but were very slightly throttled. The boilers were all worked at their highest *normal* capacity. Harder firing would not have been economical, as the furnaces were as full as the laws of good combustion would allow. The fuel was fair Welsh coal, not very bituminous, and said to be not very good. At all events *the boilers could not make their maximum amount of steam with normal working for 11 revolutions.* They will of course do it for 9 to 10 revolutions, which will give a 12 or 13-knot speed. The same difficulty applies to the screw boilers. Here we may ask a few uncomplimentary questions without risk of unfair criticism upon English engineering. Was not the maximum speed of the paddle engines promised at 12 revolutions and of the screw at 53, with the knowledge and consent of the builders? Did not the contract state 12 for the paddle, with a possibility of 15, and 45 for the screw *anyhow?* Why, then, have we only a boiler power for 11½, and 41 to 43, respectively? That the boilers were wholly designed by the ship's engineers without reference to the builders of the engines is not yet clear, though it is probable.

The point of cut-off of the screw engines was, for a considerable portion of the time, at 3 feet., *i. e.*, steam was following three-quarters stroke, which did not develop the highest economy. In the paddle engines the steam followed 4 out of 14 feet, the cut-off being by the valve for that purpose, and *not by the link.*

In all cases the vacuums were good, just what they always are in engines of this class. This ship has no *surface* condensers for her main engines. The iron masts are used as condensers for one of the auxiliary engines and as an escape-pipe to its boiler. The superheating apparatus of the screw engines was not at work except for a short time. It consists of a layer of pipes in the up-take or smoke-box under the chimney, and is applied to the two last boilers. There has been considerable humbug about some features of the management; and as one man couldn't be *ubiquitous* in a ship an eighth of a mile long, especially in the dark recesses of the stoke-holes, I cannot absolutely state how long, or to what extent, this important feature was in operation. I am informed, however, that it was only for a few moments, *because the engineers were afraid it would blow up by a gas explosion.* They thought it was so low down or near the fire that it would get too hot, decompose the steam and explode. They omit a *rather* important feature of the argument—how it was to get the oxygen to mix with the hydrogen supposed to be let free, without which it would no more explode than so much atmospheric air. So the superheating arrangements, not having been tried long enough to do any good, or cause any perceptible change in the economy, are to be *modified*—that is, I suppose, placed so far away from the fire that they won't *superheat at all*, and then the arrangement will be condemned because it does not show any good results. This is engineering. One of the inspectors of a large steamship company told me in great confidence, and with solemn countenance, that the explosion on board was caused by gas at a pressure of several hundred pounds, and that this superheating apparatus would have blown up had its use been continued for another half hour. I should think such an engineering status would disgust Profs. Farraday and Brande.

The combustion is much better than I expected. The fire-doors have been perforated, and admit nearly enough air for good combustion, but not in the right way, and the result is considerable smoke at firing, but not the dense black column generally seen. It must be remembered that the coal is not nearly as bituminous as that used on our Western rivers. The stoke-holes were very cool and comfortable all day. I spent an hour in them, and found their temperature less than it is in many others that are not so deep. But the sails sent down considerable air. The donkey-engines all work very well now. Those of the paddle-engines have had heavier fly-wheels added. Mismanagement was their chief trouble before. The paddle-engines continue to work beautifully, and the screw-engines astonish me. They are certainly getting over their infantine disorders, and are likely to turn out an excellent job of workmanship, considering their trying circumstances. They do make considerable noise, however. From 8½ o'clock, abreast the Scillys, we ran off 57 knots up to 12 o'clock, the paddles averaging 9.2 turns and the screw 31.6. After 2½ o'clock, the wind was a point or two more on our bow, and the sails were hauled aft. The canvas was then supposed to be making up what the wind against our hull, &c., set us back, so that the engines only were driving the ship. The wind was much lighter as we got in sight of the Irish Coast, at 5½ o'clock. At 6 o'clock all sail was taken in. From 1:21 o'clock to 6:21 we had run exactly 73 knots, by the patent revolving log, which was over during that time, giving above 14½ knots an hour. At this time the average of the paddles was 10.2, and the screw 37.2 revolutions. We reached the Old Head of Kinsale, below the Cove of Cork, at 5:40 o'clock, actual time, having made the whole run of 300 knots in 25 hours, or at 12 knots an hour. Our fastest speed was while the paddles were going at 11½, and the screw averaging 41, (it for a few moments was at 43, and was said to be at 44,) at which time we were going at 14¾ knots Of this speed the wind *may* have been accountable for one knot. If anybody knows exactly how much the wind helped us, I should be glad to see their formula. We were running *across* the tide all this time, so it did not affect us.

The consumption of coal was not taken at all in the paddle department, and the indicator cocks got stopped up (?) so that no diagrams were taken. This was unsatisfactory—very. The coal will be measured, however, and if possible diagrams taken to-morrow. In the screw department the coal was measured, and diagrams were taken. The horse-power indicated by the diagram at 41 times was 4,800 horse-power, and the consumption during this time was 25 tons for the watch of 4 hours, or 150 tons per day of 24 hours. The consumption per hour per horse power was therefore a fraction short of 3 lbs., which is the only true test, and is very good for engines of this class. That of the paddles must be at least half a pound less. The screw engines have burned about 125 tons per day of 24 hours, but their horse-power during their slower *average* speed has not been got at by the indicator. In fact, I do not attach much importance to the few diagrams that were taken—there were not enough during usual working, and at a given speed, to give a correct average. The speed of the paddle engines averaged from 12 to 8 o'clock this morning, 10.18 revolutions per minute; from 8 to 12 o'clock, 9.2; from 12 M. to 4 P. M., 10.4; from 4 P.M. to 8 P. M. 10.2, and from 8 P. M. to 12 midnight, 8.9. The screw averaged from 12 midnight to 8 this morning, 34.12; from 8 A. M. to 12 M., 31.6; from 12 M. to 4 P. M., 37.7; from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M., 36.3; from 8 P. M. to 12 midnight, 34.4.

The weather has been as follows: On the night of the 8th it was squally and dark—wind abaft abeam. This morning it was a good wholesail to a very strong studdingsail breeze. The weather was clear and fine. About 1 o'clock it began to get thick, but not dangerously so. At 4 o'clock there was sunshine again. The night was generally fine, but the wind is now increasing.

The rolling of the ship is considerably greater than *anybody* expected. In a sea which did not *show* a very great swell, but which would have rolled a 300 feet ship to an angle of perhaps 24 degrees from a perpendicular, and pitched her 8 or 10 feet fore and aft, the *Great Eastern* rolled some 6 feet out of water at her sides and pitched 5 feet. This was very little to be sure, and it was exaggerated by the extreme length and breadth of the decks, which showed a greater extreme height of rise and fall at the same angles which would have shown less height at the bulwarks of a smaller vessel. But the roll was so extremely easy that it made nobody sick, and would not have caused sea-sickness in any person, I think, save in abnormal circumstances of health. Why people have said she would not roll or pitch *at all* is mysterious. They reason thus, after the manner of the much-quoted *Once a Week*: "Her great weight will overcome the waves by its momentum." But does she not have the same proportionate resistance of common ships by spreading a greater proportionate area over the water? We confound her striking a sea with her striking a ship. In the latter case, of course, penetrating with a sharp bow of more nominal area, her momentum would carry her through a vessel, but she penetrates the waves, not with her bow alone, but with the whole of her enormous section, of which the area is rather more than nominal. The conclusion of the whole matter is simply this, she rolls and pitches *exactly in proportion to her size*, as all other vessels do in proportion to their size. At this time she is *light*, and her weight is too much below, there being no cargo over her engines and boilers. The fact that she has no keel may aggravate her rolling to some extent. But the *Great Eastern* is eminently seaworthy, and all are agreed, with a given sea she will be comfortable in proportion to her increased size. There is no *noise or jarring whatever* in her saloons when the engines are at full speed. A few of the cinder-hoisting contrivances rattle unpleasantly, but this will be easily remedied.

The steering gear is not yet what Capt. Harrison is willing to wish. He is going to double the purchase of the wheel on her helm. She minds her rudder beautifully, but it has not yet been turned more than seventeen degrees. In a heavy sea, the eight men who can now conveniently stand at her wheel, cannot manage her, it is feared.

I went down to-day into the extreme bottom of the vessel, fore and aft, and find the bulkheads are not quite what the most timid would like. There are holes in them, around pipes that go through—not unsafe—but they are *holes*; and there are water-tight doors which never ought to have been there. If they are kept shut, they are all right. There has been a hole cut through the bulkhead, between the two pairs of paddle-boilers. I cannot observe its necessity; it is certainly unsafe, for if the stoke-hole should be deserted in a panic, another protection is gone, for, of course, it would be left open. The only way to make reliable bulkheads is to make them perfectly solid and unbroken.

One accident and one startling incident, has occurred. One of the paddle-engine oilers was feeling of a bearing, and slipped, so that his hand was crushed nearly off from his arm by a moving-rod, and will have to be amputated.

As the sails were being taken in this P. M., one of them, flapping in the wind, caught the indicator on the bridge leading to the screw-engines. In an instant the gong rang violently over the heads of the astonished engineers, and the pointer jerked round from "full speed ahead" to "full speed astern," without the usual interlude of "ease her," "stop her." Before the startled operators could begin to act, the gong rang again "full speed ahead," the indicator having been instantly righted by the officer on the bridge. One of the engineers said he expected to find himself in the middle of Ireland in another minute.

An interesting divine service was held in the dining-saloon this morning, at 11 o'clock, which was attended by the passengers and all the officers not on duty.

OFF HOLYHEAD, Monday, Oct. 10.

This morning we have a double-reefed topsail breeze on our bow, which is setting us back a little. The weather was rough and squally all night; the engines have been purposely "slowed down," however, during the night. The average of revolutions of the screw from 12 midnight to 8 o'clock this A. M., were 34.2 per minute, and of the paddles 8.6.

About 10 o'clock the vessel was turned round to starboard in a circle in 19 minutes, the helm being only 17 degrees from the centre line of the ship, and performing the circuit in a distance of 1¼ miles (circumference.) She was afterwards turned half round to port in 8½ to 9 minutes, the thrashing of the water from the screw on the rudder helping helping her most in going about in this direction. The vessel does not feel a rough and pretty high sea on her bow, which we have this morning, It is merely *rough* however—there is no long swell, and many people are deceiving themselves about her steadiness.

Nobody doubts that the *Great Eastern* can run 17 knots with a gale in her quarter, and without a long swell. The only wonder is that this was not done.

Engineers can take certain conclusions as morally certain, which the public will not and ought not accept so easily. And since this is called a trial trip, and we have a splendid breeze for all the sails we can possibly carry, and no swell to roll the paddle-wheels out of water, and everything it would seem providentially provided for a real test, is it not reasonable for the public to expect the gratification of their kind wishes for the ship for them to have 17 knots speed to talk about, since everybody says "she *can* do it?" But "the engines want keying up"—very well, key them up, and cruise another day—we are almost in port, a day ahead of the appointed time. No; there are reasons that lie deeper than the gratification of the public; and since this is so new and so vast an enterprise, let us not criticize them too severely. Mr. Russell could drive his paddle-engines a turn faster, no doubt, by firing a little harder (but still with safety) and by cutting off shorter with a throttle wide open. But he will not run the *risk* of breaking down his engines, little as he has reason to fear it, by augmenting their speed at a time when the damages of accident *will fall upon him*, since he is now in sole control of his engines. The same is true of the screw-engine people. No man is bound to assume extraordinary risks which will be solely for other people's benefit, after he has done the work promised. Did the engines do their promised work? My opinion is that they *did*. But the boilers just as certainly did *not*, and neither the builders of the engines had the exclusive direction as to the proportion of the boilers. So there is some—I will not say blame, for it is nobody's business except that of the owners of the ship—but I may say miscalculation on the part of other persons than Scott Russell. When anybody wanted to find fault, I noticed that Scott Russell was the victim. If the ship did not go fast enough, Scott Russell's engines were to blame, *of course*. Nobody seems to remember that the screw is the chief power, it having six boilers to work it, instead of four, which are all that Scott Russell's paddle-engines have, and that each screw-boiler is larger than any paddle-boiler. The London *Times* must go out of its way to an extent which is now getting to be more than ridiculous—it is contemptible—to misrepresent almost every feature and function of the ship which can throw discredit upon Scott Russell. In an article, just at hand, of the 8th, it says: "By reefing all the (paddle) floats of the *Great Eastern*, the diameter of the wheel is now reduced from 53 to 48 feet. At present only four floats are in the water at the same time, and these have so little immersion as to be virtually useless in propelling the ship. Under these circumstances twelve or even fourteen revolutions may be got out of the paddle-engines easily, but the gain in the speed of the ship will be almost *nil*." The truth of these statements may be inferred from the fact that the paddle-engines, at ten revolutions, worked up to 2,900 horse, (*i. e.* "*nil*,") while at from seven to eight revolutions, in an experiment which I shall soon detail, they dragged the ship *and the screw* (the latter standing still) at the rate of 8.2 knots an hour. Besides, the paddle-wheel is more than 53 feet in diameter, and more than four floats are immersed. The prophecies, withal, made with apparent official dignity by this newspaper, and which never come true, about the working of the ship, are as unnecessary as the misrepresentations. As far as Scott Russell is concerned, I may say, and can prove, that there would not have been any *Great Eastern* had it not been for his untiring efforts and engineering genius and skill. The best evidence of it is the barking of dogs, now that he is gradually coming out of the trial with honor, from those whose appreciation is worth having.

Some pretty sharp words occurred during the trip between various cliques of the screw and paddle and directorial people. The Captain sent a letter to Mr. Russell, and one to Mr. Blake, one of the builders, and the manager of the screw-engines, requesting them to uncouple the paddle-engines (the work of several hours, but still it could have been done) and to run by the screw alone, and then to drive the screw by its auxiliary (without exerting power), and to run by the paddles alone. Mr. Russell read his letter to Mr. Blake, but Mr. Blake did not open his at all, and both these gentlemen agreed in concert not to do the things requested, and not to answer the letter, and they did not. For fear that I do not fully understand the causes of this action, I will make no comments. It created great dissatisfaction. The screw and paddle builders worked in great concert, as did their machinery till the latter part of the day. Then, when Mr. Russell was sick in his room, one of the screw-engineers tried to misrepresent and tamper with an experiment in a manner calculated to throw discredit upon the paddle-engines. The fact is, nothing perfectly satisfactory can be done till *all* the machinery is in the hands of the company.

The engines have not stopped once since they started nearly forty-eight hours—a very long time for the first run of new engines—especially since combined they are the largest in the world, eight in number instead of one, and have already worked up to a real power of almost 8,000 horse. It is a very different trial trip from that of a common ship, especially under the peculiar circumstances of divided management. Not the slightest accident of any moment occurred to either of the engines. At one time a paddle cylinder escape or blow-off valve got stopped open, and at another time a similar valve on a screw cylinder got stopped shut. No harm was done. The donkeys do not work very well on the long pull, after all. It is strange. The Worthington donkey-pumps on our ships, at higher pressure, work well enough.

The horse-power of the paddle engines has this morning been found by the indicator to be 2,900-horse at ten turns. This gives a consumption of nearly three pounds per horse-power per hour, as three and three-quarter tons of coal have been burned per hour. I saw these diagrams, and am sure they were correct and fairly taken. The measurements of coal were extremely rough, being by quantity instead of weight, and are but approximate. All we know is that it is a *pretty satisfactory result*, and promises great economy at slow speeds. There is really not time and room to do anything properly now. *A voyage across the Atlantic is the only true trial trip* for such a ship as this. The consumption of coal for the whole 24 hours has been estimated at 300 tons, by other parties than those who at first reported it, and who saw the measurement of fuel. If this is the fact, instead of 240 tons (150 screw and 90 paddle,) it still shows some economy. Steamships generally require some six pounds per hour, but supposing the *Persia* to run with the same as the *Great Eastern*, *i. e.* 3 pounds, her consumption would be about 8¼ tons per square foot of midship sections against 6⅔ tons per square foot of the *Great Eastern's* section, the speed being the same; the *Great Eastern* is now pretty light, however. It is impossible that the paddle-engines, working so smoothly, and at a normal speed should burn so much per hour per horse power as the screw-engines; therefore, as I know the paddle diagram to be fair, I must believe that the screw did not work up to 4,800 horse at 41 turns, at which time its consumption was stated to 150 tons per day. The screw and paddle engines, as before said, worked very much in concert. Both had the same amount of steam at a given relative speed of piston. The speed of piston, a very true test, was much the same. For four hours of their fastest working, the screw pistons traveled at 301 feet 6 inches per minute and the paddles at 291 feet 2 inches. It has been stated in the *Times* that the *Great Eastern* would not require *less* than 6,000 horse-power to drive her 14 knots an hour. We see that she has required nearly 8,000 already, to drive her, say at 14½, but on the one side, her engines are not up to the economical point of working—and on the other, she is not at her maximum draft of water. A rather interesting and important experiment was tried when we were abreast the Holyhead. The ship was put with the wind abeam; the screw was stopped and ten minutes elapsed to let the ship lose the impetus given by the screw alone; the paddle engines then worked to their full power at twenty pounds of steam, and drove the ship and dragged the screw at 8.2 knots by the log. Capt. Harrison insisted that it was 7.2 by marks on the shore. The paddles were then stopped, and without waiting more than three minutes to let the ship lose her headway, the log was thrown, and the speed found to be nine knots, the screw at 34 turns propelling the ship and dragging the paddles. To be sure, the paddles would stop the ship more quickly than the screw by dragging, but the log was taken too quickly to give a perfectly fair test. No matter what was the particular result, the general result was very satisfactory. It showed that in case of emergency *either* propeller would drive the ship and drag the other at a good speed—a very important conclusion. And this was really a test of more moment than the one proposed, of disconnecting the screw and paddles alternately. There would hardly be time for disconnecting *in a gale on a lee shore*. But even the latter test should have been made, else why have any trial trip if not to get at such data. In this experiment, also, we were running across the tide which, therefore, did not affect us.

We cast anchor in Holyhead harbor at 3:55 this P. M. The ship has rather cramped quarters here—not any too much room for safety. She was received, of course, with music, cannon, and decorations of the lesser craft. But her movements are so uncertain that no great demonstrations are got up in advance.

On the whole the trip, though too short and too singularly-conducted to tell the whole story, has demonstrated many facts of great engineering and commercial importance.

We may safely conclude that the great ship, though not the miracle of speed and economy that was hoped for, is to the designed extent a success.

TUBAL CAIN.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Mazzini's Letter to King Victor Emanuel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LUGANO, Italy, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

Mazzini's letter to the King of Sardinia has been placed on the Royal table with an autograph letter from the writer. It is making a great sensation. Written in Florence, printed in Geneva, it passes silently from hand to hand, but I believe has not yet been translated and published in any of the London journals. I send you, therefore, its most important passages.

Mazzini commences by stating the reasons why unity is the aspiration of the nation,—why Italians desire a country, a national banner and a seat amid the nations of Europe. He then continues,—addressing the King:

You spoke of independence. Italy arose and gave you 50,000 volunteers. Speak to her of liberty and of unity, she will give you 500,000. What is independence for Naples, for Sicily, for one-half of the Roman provinces? More than 10,000,000 of Italians groan under a native tyranny equal to that exercised in Venice by the foreigners. What avails it to the wretched Perugians, to the persecuted Neapolitans and Sicilians that Austria's power does not extend beyond the Mincio?—and Venice, and Rome? Where is Italy without Rome? Stationed there, like wild beasts crouching on a generous corpse, are 10,000 Frenchmen—foreigners—and papal tyranny exists only by their aid. You allied yourself with them. Your independence did not protect the sanctuary of Italy. Ah, Sire, do not blame Italy that she did not give you more; admire her rather for having brought to your feet, without compact or conditions, 50,000 young lives in return for a programme so stunted, so petty, so false as that which you presented. And mark: despite the meagre dimensions and the contradictions of that programme, so large was her faith in you, so intense the impulse of long grief and hope, so firm the conviction that Piedmont, the sword once unsheathed, would not stop short half way, that Italy was prepared to give and do far more. But your counsellors prevented her; they feared the people; they trembled lest it should acquire in action the consciousness of its rights; they feared lest you should learn to know that people. Are you aware, ah! Sire, of the artifices, of the perseverance, with which, during these years of cowardly propaganda, they toiled to extinguish every generous passion, every spark of enthusiasm, every noble impulse of self-sacrifice in this people they were summoning to a new life?—how those who spoke in your name preached discipline and inertia as the only virtues, as if nations can be educated for noble deeds by Jesuitical institutions? * * * *

Are you aware how they refused the initiative which the Milanese offered to take upon themselves just before the war, when the Austrians, few in number, then might have been attacked unawares? Do you know how Sicily, prepared to revolt, restless of delay during the war, was kept in check by those who answered "No! await the signal"—how that signal was never given? The insurrection of the South while the Northern battles raged would have moulded in one throw the unity of the movement founded in your name—the unity of Italy. But none of the intriguers who surrounded you desired the unity of Italy. * *

[The proofs of the truth of these assertions exist. Not only were the Sicilians impeded from acting in the name of unity, but plots and intrigues of every kind were carried on, and are still at work; so that, should the Sicilians, impatient of longer delay, rise and demand immediate admittance into the Italian family of the north, and if refused or trifled with settle matters for themselves, let no one blame or wonder.] After pointing out the disastrous results of this system of repression, the writer touches on the Franco-Sardinian alliance, as *unnecessary*, because had the King allied himself with the nation before Austria was on her guard, he and the people would have sufficed for victory—as *damaging* to the morality of the cause, contaminating it with vice and selfishness; as *humiliating*, as far as the King himself was concerned, because in the place of an ally he had found a master." Then, bidding him remember the courage and constancy of the Italians in 1848-9, he asks the King whether he yet desires to have that people for his own.

Sire, will you have that people? Will you have it radiant with enthusiasm, faith and action? so powerful that diplomacy shall stand terrified before it, so that every adverse design shall disappear.

DARE!

Prudence is the virtue of normal times and conditions—Audacity is the genius of the strong in difficult circumstances. * * * Sire, Italy knows you to be brave on the field of battle, ready to lay down your life for the sake of honor; Sire, the day in which, for the sake of *national unity*, you are ready to risk your crown, that day you will wear the crown of Italy.

Italy now has need to know you brave in council, strong in that will which removes every obstacle—strong in that moral courage which, beholding a duty, a lofty enterprise to be accomplished, makes that duty, that enterprise, its guiding star, and follows it intrepidly, undeviatingly, swerving neither for promises nor threats. I believe you capable of this, and this is why I write to you; but up to this moment, Sire, you have proved yourself to be so."

He next reproaches the King with having accepted the peace of Villafranca, and reminds him that his father, "though wanting in energy and faith in the Italian people," would not have accepted that peace; that after the fatal battle of Novara, when he saw that nothing remained to him but to reign conquered, and submissive to affix his name to humiliating treaties, flung down his crown in scorn, and trod voluntarily the path to exile. He reproached him with having allowed Lombardy to be flung to him as a fief second-hand by a foreigner; with the *conditional* acceptance of Central Italy as the fatal consequence of the accepted peace. "You are no longer your own. Rendered vassal at Villafranca of Imperial France, you are forced for your replies to Italy to seek your inspiration at Paris." He then urges him "in the name of honor—Italian honor—to break the shameful pact."

I believe that a spark of Italian love and Italian pride lives within your soul. If it be so; if what I feel in reading some of your late simple and spontaneous words in reply to I know not what fawning deputation—be not the delusions of one who desires—surely you have sufficient energy to live your own life? Silence in God's name the buzzing of these pigmy counsellors of cowardice; as the lion shaking his mane disperses the insects buzzing round him. Why did you assume the Dictatorship at the commencement of the war? Our fathers assumed the Dictatorship to save that country from the menace of the foreigners. Retain it so that you be but Liberator, but begin by freeing yourself from the men who betrayed the Italian aim into the hands of the executioners of Rome; free yourself from the impotent crowd who fetter the thought within your soul with diplomatic artifices * * * * The Italian war is not finished, it is hardly begun. For you the Lombard victories must only constitute the first campaign. You did not reject indignantly the peace of Villafranca, but you are yet in time. Ally yourself with the people. In it you will find more than sufficient strength for the enterprise. The 120,000 men which Piedmont and the Centre give, form a nucleus which will suffice to determine the general insurrection of Italy, thence you can draw other 120,000 regulars, with an entire people in arms to strengthen and facilitate the operations of the army—to fortify its movements, to cause loss to the enemy at every step. In a few hours you can have an army and the insurrection of an entire people, but for this one thing is necessary.

You must *Dare!*

Say to Louis Napoleon: I distrusted Italy, I accepted a peace not mine, but Italy has not distrusted me; so I feel the obligation that her faith imposes on me—I retract my acceptance. Freed from every tie, I will do that which God and my country inspire me to do. Of you, I ask but one thing: to abstain from all intervention in our affairs; to leave Italy free as you promised to do; to complete by her own toil the work you initiated with me. On these terms you will have me grateful, and Italy always the friend of France.

Say to the Governments of Europe: You have cancelled the old European Right; the treaties of 1815 in Poland, in Belgium, in France, in the East,—everywhere. The experience of the last forty years has proved to you—you have confessed it many times—that peace is impossible in Europe, as long as the principle that every people is free to settle its own internal affairs be unaccepted. We are hastening to the settlement of ours. In the name of Italian Right I ask you to leave us free and alone. We ask no other allies against Austria save our own swords; only see that no one helps her; be the keepers of the battle-field, and render tardy justice to that people to which you are indebted for a greater portion of that civilization which gladdens your provinces.

Say to the Italians: You hailed me as the first soldier of your independence, and I will not betray the mission which you confided to me. Independence is not possible to slaves, nor strength to a divided people. Be, then, a free and united people. Let victory close your long list of martyrs. Since 1848 you have proved that the times are ripe for this. Rise up, now—let all of you arise. Overthrow the artificial barriers which separate you, even as I tear up every bond hostile to your unity. Free yourselves from all your oppressors, and concentrate yourselves where, under the tricolor, you see the sword I brandish glisten. If God assist me, and you fulfill your duty, I will not replace it in its sheath except in Rome, where your representatives will dictate the bond of love for the six and twenty millions who people our Italy. But mark! I ask of you, in addition to those now surrounding me, 200,000 men in arms. I ask you for the necessary means wherewith to maintain them in action. I ask of you unlimited faith in order to conquer. I ask you to be ready, as I am, to die. Slaves of a great nation, there is no mid-path for us.

Sire, the Italians will be great in the day in which you speak such words as these. Parties will be extinguished by them. But two things will have name and life in Italy—the People and You.

Sire, what is it that you fear? Austria? With entire Italy, (for bear in mind the language I propose to you will give you Sicily and Naples,) with entire Italy in battle-array beneath your banner? With Hungary ready to insurge and fraternize with you? Do you fear England? England is with you if you are not with Louis Napoleon. Do you fear the Ally? The Ally leaguing himself with you, descended into Italy, hoping that by patronizing a noble cause he might reacquire a lost popularity. He cannot re-descend to combat that same cause; he cannot say to France, "Yesterday I demanded your gold and the blood of your sons against Austria and in favor of Italy; to-day I demand it against Italy in favor of Austria. The Ally hastened the peace because he knew that a German invasion threatened his dominions; that invasion hangs a perennial menace above his head. Yesterday, for his own ends, he could play the part of emancipator; the part of the tyrant, beyond the confines of France, is to-day forbidden him by Prussia, Germany and England, by the tendencies that are beginning to manifest themselves in France. Louis Napoleon's next war will not be waged against you, Sire; it will be between him, England and Germany. * * * * * *

The half of Europe, Sire, will thrill with applause at Italy arising, as it thrilled with aid and with applause when the United States—when Greece arose; the other half will remain suspicious, but trembling. Diplomacy is like a midnight phantom—menacing, gigantic to those who fear; it fades into nothingness before him who resolutely moves to meet it. Sire, *dare!* Put far from you those who fear, who suggest fear to you. Surround yourself with a few men whose entire lives bear witness to firmness of principle, frank love for Italy, and strength of will. Give to the people a pledge of liberty; give life to the Press, to public associations and to public speech. Liberty bears no perils save for those who are determined to betray it.

Forget awhile the King and be the first citizen—the first armed apostle of the nation. Be great as the purpose God has placed before you—sublime as duty—bold as faith. Will it, and say so. You will have all with you, ourselves among the first. Go forward, looking neither right nor left;—forward, in the name of Eternal Justice, in the name of Eternal Right, to the holy Italian Crusade, and with Italy you will conquer. MAZZINI.

That the King will do all this in the way demanded of him is not to be hoped for, but is it too much to expect that he shall appeal in word or deeds to Italy? Can she remain much longer crouching at his feet, holding her breath to catch his faintest whisper, without dishonor and defeat? Is the present number of men in arms sufficient to awe him whom no concessions move, whom no pledged faith or thrice-sworn oath can bind; and at whose bidding can Italy be expected to arise save at the bidding of him whom she has hailed her leader—her King? If the King fails to make the appeal, then the destiny of Italy is postponed for ten years at least; and, depend upon it, the next time she rallies around the tri-color, the White Cross of Savoy will be found missing from the centre.

POLITICAL.

Removal of Mr. Faran, Postmaster at Cincinnati—Letter from A. D. Banks, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the Washington *Constitution*, of Saturday, an official announcement of the long threatened removal of the Hon. J. J. Faran, Post master at Cincinnati. The axe has been suspended over his head for some weeks, and at last has fallen. It is due to Mr. Faran, and not less due to the American public, that a brief statement of the circumstances of his case should be given.

Probably Mr. Buchanan had no warmer partisan supporter of his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention than Mr. Faran. Mayor of the city at the time, he used all the influence of his official position to bring about that result. So actively did he espouse the cause of Mr. Buchanan that he engendered personal antipathies which yet linger in the hearts of quite a number of persons whose prejudices he encountered. Mr. Buchanan elected, Mr. Faran was appointed to his late position as Postmaster, he being at the same time Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. All through the Lecompton struggle in Congress he warmly took the side of the President, and at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice brought to his aid the wide circulation of the paper under his control. It may be confidently asserted that Mr. Faran published in his paper more matter in favor of the President's Lecompton programme than was contained in any other journal in the country. During that exciting and eventful epoch the President had no more able and efficient ally and supporter than his lately dismissed Postmaster.

Late last Spring, his business affairs required that Mr. Faran should vacate the editorship of the *Enquirer*, the direction of which he could no longer control—the preponderating interest being in other hands. At this period I was invited to take charge of the paper, and since that time have been its sole editor, and solely responsible for its political course. During my management Mr. Faran has had no more to do with the conduct of the *Enquirer* than Mr. Buchanan himself.

It will not, I presume, be charged that the removal of Mr. Faran was dictated by any want of attention to his official duties. By common consent, no more vigilant, energetic and faithful Postmaster ever discharged the functions of the office. Always at his post, he was almost a slave to the responsibilities of the situation, and that he made a model officer, even his enemies will attest.

Why he was removed, perhaps the Senate will inquire when it acts on the confirmation of his successor. It is sufficient now to say, that the only ground alleged is the course of the *Enquirer*, in which he has a proprietary interest. What that course has been may be briefly stated; while supporting the administration of Mr. Buchanan it has indicated Mr. Douglas as probably, in view of all the circumstances of the times, the best selection the Charleston Convention can make for our standard bearer in 1860.

If Mr. Faran is in favor of Mr. Douglas as a first choice, it is proper to add he has never told me so. I have always understood him to favor the pretensions of Mr. Breckinridge. It is equally proper to state, that he made but one request when vacating his editorial control of the *Enquirer*, which was *that it should support Mr. Buchanan's Administration*, as far as it could consistently, and should in no case attack it—a request readily acceded to and faithfully observed.

A. D. BANKS.

The Affair between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Yancey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date you have published a story which you profess to have received from "an authoritative source," in regard to a difficulty between Mr. Edward C. Hopkins and Mr. B. C. Yancey, late the United States Minister Plenipotentiary near the Argentine Confederation. As you have received the story wrong end foremost, permit me to give you the other side, as taken from the letter of an eye-witness to the whole affair, dated Buenos Ayres, Aug. 24, 1859:

"While Mr. Hopkins was Mr. Yancey's guest, at the Hotel de Roma, in the presence of Dr. Segui, Urquiza's Envoy to Mr. Yancey, who had just arrived, some words occurred between Mr. Hudson, the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins requested Mr. Hudson to remember that there was a stranger present, and that if he had anything to say to him he should take another time to do it. Upon this, Mr. Yancey interfered, and charged Mr. Hopkins with making a remark which he denied, saying that the Plenipotentiary was mistaken. Mr. Yancey immediately repeated his assertion, and rising, threw a champagne glass into Mr. Hopkins' face, cutting him severely over the right eye, and blinding his eye with blood. Mr. Hopkins immediately threw a bottle at his antagonist, which did no serious damage besides breaking his spectacles and partially blacking his eye. Persons present at once interfered, and both parties retired. Mr. Hopkins waited until next day at 11 o'clock, to see whether Mr. Yancey would apologize for so totally unprovoked and unexpected an attack; but in vain. He then sent a message by Mr. Sourdeant that he would expect an explanation. This brought about an understanding, and a written apology was made by Mr. Hudson, who acted for Mr. Yancey, and the paper was signed by both parties and their friends, and acknowledged as satisfactory."

You will perceive, Mr. Editor, that this puts an entirely different phase upon the matter; and now that your "authoritative source" has, unfortunately, put the affair into print, I have no doubt that Mr. Yancey, who is too honest a man to refuse reparation when he is in fault, will confirm this account of it. He is shortly expected home.

Your obedient servant, LA VERDAD.

A Card of Thanks.

Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir:—Permit me, through the columns of your journal, to convey the thanks of my family and self to Officer Delany, of the Fourth Precinct, and to a gentleman unknown, for their prompt, courageous and successful exertions, last evening, in rescuing my daughter from a watery grave; as also to Sergeant Brooks, of the Fourth Precinct, for the benevolent, gentlemanly and efficient means he employed to restore animation and prevent future ill effects from the accident. These gentlemen will be pleased to learn that the recipient of their kindness is likely, by two or three days' quietude, to be restored to perfect health.

Very respectfully, W. G. CAULFIELD.
No. 95 East 49th-street, N. Y.

Spanish Assaults upon Shipping—British Vessels Fired upon at Tarifa.—The Liverpool *Post* says: "The *Gem of the Sea*, which has arrived at this port from America, was fired upon when passing the Spanish batteries at Tarifa; and yesterday a twenty-eight-pound shot, which was received on that occasion, and which was lodged in her hull, was exhibited at the Underwriters' Rooms. Several other British vessels have been similarly assailed; and no doubt if the attention of the British Government has not already been called to the circumstance, they will soon be apprised of it and take the necessary steps to procure explanation and satisfaction from the Spanish authorities."

MEXICO.

Capture of the City of Durango by Robbers—Gov. Vidaurri a Fugitive.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Oct. 19.

On the 10th September three bands of robbers, one commanded by Eutimio Cerrato, a famous highwayman, another by an assassin called "el Pājaro Azul," (Blue Bird,) and another by one Valdes—having united under Manuel Fernandez, an ex-officer of the army, and thus numbering some two hundred men, marched upon Durango. On their way they met a State force of fifty men and scattered them. There was in the city but a small garrison, who defended themselves for eleven hours, up to 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, when they retired, with the Governor and other State officers, having exhausted all their ammunition. The robbers, and some persons disaffected towards the Liberal Government, then assembled to organize a sort of Government for the State, sacking, in the meantime, about thirty houses, being those of the principal citizens. During the time, all the golden and silver ornaments of the Governmental Palace disappeared. But about 12 o'clock in the day a large body of troops belonging to the National Guard, under command of Capt. Tomas Borrego, arrived, who drove out the robbers, with a loss to them of thirty-two killed and many wounded.

On the 25th of September the officers of the army in Monterey, Gen. Zuazua being absent raising forces to defend Gov. Vidaurri, pronounced against the continuance of the rule of the latter in defiance of the Federal authorities. Gen. Zaragoza notified Vidaurri of their action. The Ciudadela, better known as the Black Fort or Citadel to the Americans, seconded the *pronunciamiento*. Whereupon Gov. Vidaurri came down from his pretensions, acceded to the wish of Gen. Zaragoza, asked and obtained passports for himself and Zuazua, who, hearing of it, met him outside on his way north towards Lampasas. They are probably both now above here in the United States. Gov. Vidaurri is said to have amassed a fortune of over $500,000 since he has been Governor.

The next day the most influential citizens of the place met, and, together with the municipal council, approved the military *pronunciamiento*. They disapprove, however, of the escape of the fugitive generals, as, in their opinion, both were deserving of punishment.

The *Prisma*, of 26th September, gives us, from an extra of the *Boletin del Ejercito Federal*, the following, written from Guadalajara 10th of September, 1859, addressed to Gen. Degollado:

On the 5th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, Tepic was taken by Gen. Coronado, notwithstanding it was defended by eighteen hundred men, taken mostly from the best corps of the Reactionary army, twelve pieces of artillery, and an abundance of munitions of war. We do not know as yet the details, except that Arguelles, the Colonel of Cavalry, escaped alone with thirty dragoons, that officer sending the news here from Aguacatlan. On the same day (5th) Marquez received information by express that many forces were threatening Tepic since the 3d, and forthwith countermarched with all the troops which he took from here, about 3,000 men. On the 8th he arrived at Zacoalco, where he learned of the taking of Tepic, and crossed on the next day by Colula and Ahualuco, in the direction of that city, with the design of retaking it. To-day there start from here a thousand men with the intention of seizing the pass of the bluffs of Mochitiltic, and unite there with Marquez, leaving here only fifteen hundred men; but the forces of the South are harrassing the rear guard of the assassin of Tacubaya, (Marquez,) and a party have been detached to act against this capital, being encountered even now close by, since they occupy Santa Anita and the Hacienda del Cuatro, three leagues from here. Among the things to be noted in the taking of Tepic should be named the killing of the robber, Logada, and forty principal and inferior officers, who have been hung. At this date Coronado ought to have more than 4,000 men.

Eleventh, and last hour: Marquez was defeated yesterday twice, near the bluffs of Mochitiltic, by the forces of Sr. Ogozon, and the wounded and fugitives are now coming in. The force of one thousand men who went out yesterday reached Marquez near Amatitlan, bringing the disorganized remains of his division, defeated twice on the same day, as I was saying, all of whom will come in here to-morrow. Yesterday an express went below after Woll.

THE FORAY ON BROWNSVILLE.

The guerilla chief Cortinas has put forth a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the State of Texas, and especially those of Brownsville. In it the outlaw confesses the facts as before recorded—the deliberate attack upon Brownsville, &c.,—he says:

"You have nothing to fear. Orderly people and honest citizens are inviolable to us in their persons and interests. Our object, as you have seen, has been to chastise the villainy of our enemies which heretofore has gone unpunished. These have connived with each other, and form, so to speak, a perfidious inquisitorial lodge to persecute and rob us without any cause, and for no other crime, on our part, than that of being of Mexican origin.

These, as we have said, form, with a multitude of lawyers, a secret coaclave, with all its ramifications, for the sole purpose of despoiling the Mexicans of their lands and usurp them afterwards. This is clearly proven by the conduct of one Adolph Glaivecke, who, invested with the character of Deputy-Sheriff, and in collusion with the said lawyers, has spread terror among the unwary, making them believe that he will hang the Mexicans and burn their ranchos, &c., that by this means he might compel them to abandon the country, and thus accomplish their object. Our oppressors number but six or eight. Hospitality and other noble sentiments shield them at present from our wrath, and such, as you have seen, are inviolable to us.

Innocent persons shall not suffer, no; but, if necessary, we will lead a wandering life, awaiting our opportunity to purge society of men so base that they degrade it with their opprobrium. Our families have returned as strangers to their old country to beg for an asylum. Our lands, if they are to be sacrificed to the avaricious covetousness of our enemies, will be rather so on account of our own vicissitudes. As to land, nature will always grant us sufficient to support our frames, and we accept the consequences that may arise. Further, *our personal enemies shall not possess our lands until they have fattened it with their own gore.*"

This proclamation is dated at Rancho Del Carmen, Cameron County, Texas, and it is curious to observe that in it Cortinas lays claim to the character of an American naturalized citizen. In this character, indeed, he very coolly at the close protests against the introduction of Mexican troops from Matamoras to protect the city of Brownsville against his barbarities.

Necessity of an Armed Intervention in Mexican Affairs.

The following letter appears in the London *Daily News*. It is from the gentleman who so long and efficiently acted at Mexico for the English Bondholders:

Paris, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

Sir: The only receipts of which the bondholders are in possession are the assignments in Vera Cruz and Tampico, under the arrangement effected by Capt. Dunlop, under instructions conveyed to him by Mr. Otway. This arrangement has been faithfully observed, and had produced previous to my departure from Vera Cruz upwards of $300,000, a sum which I have no doubt has increased subsequently, as every disposition was evinced on the part of the constitutional Government, under Señor Juarez, to fulfill their promises honorably; and as the triumph of this party would involve the nationalization of the Church property, in the purchase of which 60 per cent. of bonds of the internal or external debt would be admissible under the law promoted by Don Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, the prospect of an additional guarantee of great importance is offered. At the same time it would be unfair to say that the Government ruling in Mexico is adverse or indifferent to the interests of the bondholders. The Ministers of the Department of Finance have all been gentlemen of honor, fully alive to the justice of their claims, and to the importance of public credit, and have invariably evinced the greatest anxiety to comply with the national obligation; but it must be borne in mind that they have never had possession of the custom-houses on the coast, and that the revenues of those on the Pacific have been appropriated by the military commanders of either party, who successively obtained the mastery; and that this state of things must continue either until we have a naval force there to enforce the payment of the assignments, or until one party or the other be in a position to enforce obedience.

Matters have arrived at that point in Mexico that it is not easy to see any mode of pacification except by the intervention of some powerful nation, and the opinion begins to prevail very commonly among the more sensible part of the Mexicans themselves, who, without desiring annexation, *would be glad to see something of an armed intervention on the part of the United States*, such as would insure a period of tranquillity and dispense with the maintenance of an army which consumes the resources of the country and serves little more than to keep up a constant civil war to promote the end of ambition on the part of the officers. It is allowable to the bondholders, and to all who have great interests at stake, to feel anxious for the adoption of any measure which would bring about the establishment of peace and order, as that alone is wanted to secure them; and no doubt the commercial value of our relations with the country would be greatly augmented, but it is very uncertain what may be the intention of the United States in the matter, or whether it would enter into the policy of our Government to promote it. C. WHITEHEAD.

David Robertson, Esq., M. P., Chairman of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, Lady-kirk.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Brownsville, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The fillibuster Cortinas is still encamped above the city, where Indians are joining his band constantly. The Mexican troops have returned to Matamoras. Lieut. Langdon has arrived here with three cannon. Our citizens have captured one of the leading outlaws and sentenced him to be hung. Cortinas, however, threatens to burn the town if the outlaw should be executed. The citizens have become very much alarmed, and were fleeing in all directions. The town, it was feared, would be entirely deserted, unless assistance should arrive soon.

Naval Intelligence.

The Washington *Star* says: "The various departments of the Washington Navy-yard, employing about seven hundred men, are quite briskly engaged in manufacturing equipment stores destined for the several Navy-yards, and to be used as the wants of the service may require in fitting out the ships of our gallant little Navy. Large quantities of sheet and bolt copper are in process of manufacture for the Pensacola, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, (N. H.,) New-York and Boston Navy-yards. The engine and boilers of the new steamer *Pensacola* are likewise in course of construction here, and afford additional evidence, by their beauty and excellence of workmanship, of the skill and proficiency of our Navy-yard mechanics, proverbial the world over for building the best ships afloat, and for providing them with anchors that never break and cables that never part."

FROM SAN JUAN.

Treatment of British Visitors at the Island—The Fortifications.

We have advices from Victoria, V. I., to the 27th, and from Portland, Oregon, to the 23d of September. The *British Colonist* of the 26th, published at the former place, thus snarls out John Bull's latest complaint about affairs at San Juan Island, viz:

"The steamer *Caledonia*, Capt. Broderick, left here yesterday, with a considerable number of our citizens, on an excursion to San Juan. On her arrival, Paul K. Hubbs, Jr., Deputy Collector or Inspector of Customs, came on board and informed Capt. B. that neither passengers nor freight were allowed to land, except the vessel had a permit from the custom-house at Port Townsend. She consequently came to anchor, instead of going up to the wharf. A boat coming alongside, the passengers entered it and went ashore without leave. They were informed that it would be overlooked this time, but if repeated the laws would be enforced. Some degree of regret was manifested by the army of officers and Mr. Crosbie, magistrates, at the occurrence, but there is no doubt the authorities are determined to insult and outrage our rights to every extent in their power. Truly, they have good reason to believe they may do it with impunity, when we reflect on the course our Government has pursued. It may, however, be the wisest course to forbear for the present. But nothing short of the entire removal of every Yankee soldier from the island, and the removal of Hubbs and Harney from their positions, and an ample apology for driving away our fishermen, and stopping our vessels from landing, should be insisted on. In the course of the next six weeks we may hope to hear from England, and with our dispatches we trust will come their orders to provide Winter quarters elsewhere. The men who have tried to embroil their Government unnecessarily with a foreign and friendly Power, will then be left to the oblivion in which their lot was cast before the present unwarrantable occupation was made.

A notice is posted up on the wharf that the revenue laws of the United States are in force in all the islands east of Canal de Haro; and that property or vessels landing will be seized and confiscated, if the law is not complied with.

A party, whose name we have not learned, landed five hundred gallons of liquor there. The vessel and it were seized and confiscated, and the party fined $500 and a year's imprisonment.

A Court Martial has been in session all the past week, trying Lieut. Howard and Mr. Warbass, Sutler of Company D, Ninth Infantry. It has not yet adjourned.

A correspondent of the Steilacoom *Herald*, of 16th September, says:

We are now making fortifications and entrenchments, to enable us to hold our position against a much larger force than John Bull has at this part of the world. The town or city of San Juan, which consisted, when we arrived, of one tent, now contains some ten or fifteen buildings, consisting of stores, bake-houses, dwellings, &c. It is truly wonderful to see the progress of the American people. If the town should continue to grow as fast for three months to come, it will, undoubtedly, be the largest city in Washington Territory. Everything is quiet here, with the exception of some rowdyism, which is punished by the officers of the civil law with great promptitude. There is room for many splendid farms upon this island, yet to be taken.

Capt. Judah's Company, (E,) 4th Infantry, had arrived at Steilacoom from Vancouver.

Major Reynolds' battery, from Salt Lake, had arrived at Fort Dalles, and was comfortably ensconced therein for the Winter.

OBITUARY.

Robert Stephenson, who died at London on the 12th inst., was the only son of George Stephenson. He was born at Willington-quay on Dec. 16, 1802. Robert's mother died soon after he was born, and his father, feeling deeply his own want of an early education, determined that his son should not suffer from the same cause. He, therefore, sent him to a school at Long Benton, and afterwards to the school of a Mr. Bruce, in Newcastle. Robert remained here three years, and on leaving school at the age of 15, was apprenticed to Mr. Nicholas Wood, at Killingworth, to learn the business of the colliery. Here he served three years, and during that time made himself perfectly familiar with all the departments of underground work. Robert spent his evenings with his father in discussing various topics, principally the improvements which might be made in the locomotive, the powers of which invention were at that time far from being fully realized. Their discussions undoubtedly were the means of determining the father to give his son a still better education. In 1820 he sent him to the Edinburgh University, where Hope was lecturing on Chemistry, Sir John Leslie on Natural Philosophy, and Jameson on Natural History. In 1821, Robert returned to Killingworth, bringing with him the prize for mathematics, which he had gained at the University, and in 1822 he was apprenticed to his father, who had by this time started his locomotive manufactory at Newcastle. His health soon yielded to the arduous labors he was obliged to perform, and Robert found himself under the necessity of accepting a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America. Returning in 1827, he took charge of the Newcastle factory, thus assisting his father in the arrangement of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. In 1833, Mr. Stephenson was engaged in the survey of the London and Birmingham Railroad. Four years sufficed for the completion of this work, which was opened on the 15th of Sept., 1838. The difficulties which he successfully contended with here did much to enhance his already extended reputation. Father and son were consulted as to the Belgium system of railways, and obtained from King Leopold the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1844. For similar services performed in Norway, which he visited in 1846, Robert Stephenson received the Grand Cross of St. Olof. So also he assisted either in actually making or in laying out the systems of lines in Switzerland, in Germany, in Denmark, in Tuscany, in Canada, in Egypt and in India. To the younger part of the present generation Mr. S. is better known by the magnificent bridges in the construction of which he has been engaged. The high level bridge at Newcastle, the Victoria Bridge at Berwick, the Conway and Britannia bridges over the Menai Straits and the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence, will long stand as monuments of Robert Stephenson's energy, enterprise and skill.

PERSONAL.

Theodore Parker writes from Switzerland, Sept. 26: "I intend to pass the Winter in Rome, from the end of October to the end of March. In many respects I am better than when I left New-York. I have gained nearly twenty pounds of flesh since I reached Europe, if the scales are correct, going up from 140 to 158½ pounds. The increase in strength is quite equal to the gain in weight. But the ugly cough is a good deal worse than when I left New-England, and the voice feebler and yet more good-for-nothing. I am always cheerful, but do not run over with animal life as formerly, when I had rather run than walk, and rather jump than run. I shall never preach again, I suppose."

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says of Gen. Harney: "He is just the man for the people and the general for the occasion. His character may be given in one word: he is reckless." The same writer adds: "From all I can learn, there is nothing to complain of in the bearing or conduct of the American officers stationed on the island. They are merely carrying out the orders of their chief; and they are said to have displayed considerable tact and ability, blended with courtesy, in the performance of their duties."

Mrs. Lucy Stone denies that Judge Douglas wrote the letter to her which has had an extensive circulation. Writing to the Boston *Liberator*, she says: "I am surprised to learn that the letter going the rounds of the papers, purporting to be from Stephen Arnold Douglas to me, is being received as a veritable correspondence. The hoax seemed to me so barefaced that I never gave it a second thought. I have never written to or received a line from Mr. Douglas."

Prof Nichols, head of the Department of Natural Philosophy in the New-York Free Academy, sailed for Europe on Saturday. He left with the hope of recruiting his health, which has been seriously impaired by close application to his duties. In token of respect, the Senior Class accompanied him down the Bay.

The London *Globe*, a semi-official print, says that Dr. Smethurst, the poisoner at present lying under sentence of death, will not suffer the extreme penalty of the law; but startling circumstances have come to the knowledge of the authorities which will compel them, with a due regard to justice, to commute the sentence to nothing short of penal servitude for life.

Among the Cricketers who meet the All-England Eleven at Hamilton, is Mr. Phillips, of St. Catharines, a clergyman. He is said to be a capital player, and probably forms himself upon Charles Kingsley's model, "Fearing God, and being able to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours."

An unfounded report of the death of Tom Sayers, the English champion, had been in circulation. Sayers is in Newmarket, suffering from an injury sustained in the recent encounter, by a puncture in the leg caused by the spikes in Brettle's boots, from which he has suffered some pain and lameness.

Lord Clyde, the British Commander-in-Chief in India, will, it is said, meet the Governor-General in Lucknow about the 15th of October. He will there leave Lord Canning and depart for Europe at the close of this year or early in January.

"Prince Napoleon," says a letter from Thurgau, "during his excursion in Switzerland visited the Chateau of Arenenberg, which he had not seen since he was very young, when he came from time to time to see his aunt, Queen Hortense."

We understand that the injuries received by Mrs. J. J. Chambers, at White Plains, in consequence of the upsetting of her carriage, prove to be much less serious than was at first supposed, and that she is now in a fair way to recover.

Capt. McClintock has been presented by the officers and crew of the Arctic steamer *Fox* with a handsome gold chronometer "in token of their esteem and regard during a service of two and a-half years under his command in the Arctic seas."

Mr. Anthony Trollope is about to turn to account a tour of Post-office duty in the West Indies by the publication of his travels and observations in the islands and on the Spanish main.

The Rev. Heman Bangs, of New-Haven, one of the leading clergymen of the Methodist denomination, is dangerously ill, and fears for his recovery are entertained by his friends.

Herapath's Journal states that Sir Cusack Roney has sent in his resignation of Secretary, &c., to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Mr. Thompson, of the *Daily News*, has so far recovered from the effects of the McCabe assault that he has resumed his editorial duties.

M. Guizot has left Val Richer to pass a short time at the Chateau of Lagrange, near Bordeaux, the seat of Count Duchâtel.

Senator Gwin, of California, is visiting his relatives in Mississippi.

The English Court were to leave Balmoral on the 13th of October for Windsor Castle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another consignment of the Bartholemew Marbles was received by Mr. Battison, of Hartford, on Friday. It consists of the statue of "Sappho;" the alto-relievo of "Ruth, Naomi and Orpha;" bust of "Diana," bust of "Genevieve," statue of "Stella," alto-relievo of "Belisarius." The marbles for Col. Colt's family, including portrait busts of Mr. and Mrs. Colt, Miss Jarvis, and the statue of the little boy who died so suddenly after the models were made by Mr. Bartholomew, are embraced in the consignment. All the marbles were found to be in perfect order. Other shipments are expected daily. As soon as they arrive they will be put on exhibition, for the benefit of Mr. Bartholomew's mother. The statue of "Eve," for the Hartford Athenæum, is not expected to arrive before April.

The American Antiquarian Society met at Worcester on the 21st inst. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $41,659 48. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, President; the Rev. Wm. Jenks. D. D., of Boston, and Levi Lincoln, LL.D., of Worcester, Vice-Presidents; Jared Sparks, LL.D., of Cambridge, Secretary of Foreign Correspondence; Benj. F. Thomas, LL.D., of West Roxbury, Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

At a Slave-trade meeting, held at Mount Pleasant, S. C., Oct. 20, the following resolution, among others, was adopted: That the Southern States are, and ought to be, the best judges of their wants; and as the Northern States have passed laws preventing the action of the Fugitive Slave-law, the Southern States should pass such laws as will protect their citizens in the enjoyment and acquisition of foreign slaves.

One of Daboll's air-whistles has been put on the New-London Lighthouse. It is blown by condensed air instead of by steam. An Ericsson caloric engine works the apparatus. Blasts are given by the whistle four times a minute in foggy weather, at an expense for fuel of one cent per hour.

So much progress has been made by the Massachusetts Legislature in erecting the proposed statue to Horace Mann, as to determine the names of the parties to whom the grant shall be made, and to settle on the proviso that the statue, before erection, must be approved by the Legislature.

The Bostonians are organizing an excursion to this City on an original plan. They propose to come by the Fall River Line, the fare for the trip being fixed at $6. This will include a ticket of admission to the Fair of the American Institute.

Mr. Samuel E. Chapman has, in his garden at East Hartford, a bed of strawberry vines in full blossom, with strawberries in all stages, from the flower to the ripened fruit.

A lead mine has been discovered in the town of Belmont, Kansas, and an oil-spring in Spring Creek Township, Pennsylvania. The latter yields a barrel of oil per day.

Several counterfeiters have been arrested at Detroit and Washington. They have been held to bail for trial.

The Government of Romagna has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the Pontifical territory.

After great opposition and delay, the Chestnut and Walnut-street horse-railroad in Philadelphia finally went into operation on Monday, Oct. 24.

The Boston *Courier* gives a rumor that the defalcation in the Savings Bank in that City will reach $40,000 or $50,000, instead of $15,000.

The total of the pay rolls for the Boston Volunteer Militia amount to $8,342 50.

President Marsh is in Boston, endeavoring to raise $20,000 to establish a University in Oregon.

The *Progresso* of Genoa was seized on the 6th for publishing a new letter by Mazzini.

The Aurora Borealis.

SILKERY OF THE SKIES, &C.—LETTER FROM MR. E. MERRIAM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My communication published in the New-York Times of the 30th of August, in relation to the Aurora Borealis of the 28th of that month, in which, among other things, I said: "The Auroral light sometimes is composed of threads like the silken warp of a web, these sometimes become broken and fall to the earth, and possess exquisite softness and a silvery lustre, and I denominate these the product of the *silkery of the skies*. I once obtained a small piece which I preserved," was by some regarded as a marvelous wonder, and several of the newspapers commented upon it.

The Aurora Borealis of the 28th of August was seen as far east as the ancient City of Rome, as far west as the western limits of California, south from Falmouth, Jamaica, and north from Dublin, Ireland. These places are the most distant of any places yet heard from. A correspondent, writing to me from Wabashaw, Minnesota, stated the Aurora was seen there in the evening of the 27th of August, but on my writing to him as to the probable error in the particular date, he replied that he was mistaken, that it was the evening of 28th and not 27th.

The Aurora Borealis of the 17th November, 1848, was seen as far *East* as Smyrna, Asia, *West* from the western limits of California, *South* from Havana, Cuba; north from most of the cities in Europe. The Aurora of November, 1848, was of *a blood-red color*, and a newspaper printed at Madrid, Spain, says in many places the Aurora was accompanied by a *crackling sound*. At Bayonne, France, a meteor of the apparent size of the moon, at its full, appeared among the Aurora, and gave great light.

The Aurora Borealis, commonly called "Northern Lights," has *form* and *shape*, and *motion* and *color*—it has great velocity, for it extends over a vast extent of surface in a very brief space of time.

Although the Aurora appears to occupy a position very high up in the regions of space, yet the telegraphic wires evidence that it exerts great power within a few feet of the surface of the ground.

I have for many years made record of *electric lines* in the atmosphere, resembling the white silken warp of a web, and these were of great length and well defined. In certain conditions of the atmosphere these can be distinctly seen by the naked eye.

My records of the Aurora Borealis, and of other phenomena of nature, in connection with my hourly records of the temperature of the atmosphere, show, as I think, most conclusively that the Aurora results from volcanic eruptions and from earthquakes, and that meteoric showers result from Aurora Borealis.

The condensing of Aurora Borealis in certain conditions of the atmosphere is not more wonderful than the condensing of smoke, forming soot in chimneys, or the condensing and chrystalizing of human breath forming *hoar frost*, or the condensing of carburetted hydrogen gas forming petroleum or mineral tar, and the chrystalizing of petroleum forming mineral coal.

The Aurora passes through space with great velocity, and the electric lines occasionally seen in one atmosphere may be used for the facilitating of its more speedy transmission.

The great Volcano of Mauna Loa, the crater of which is eight miles in *diameter* and twenty-four miles in *circumference*, opens into space at an altitude of 14,000 feet above the level of the ocean. This volcano produces a substance which the natives of Owyhee call Pelas hair; it resembles fine spun glass. Aurora Borealis often comes from the volcano.

I have in my cabinet *selenite*, in eight sided flattened prisms, perfectly transparent, which was formed instantaneously by the commingling of two veins of salt water in a well. These chrystals on being placed in a crucible and brought to a red heat loose their transparency and become opaque and acquire a white satin lustre, one end opening like the leaves of a book and exhibiting a *laminae* so minute that a thousand stratas would not measure an inch thick.

I have also in my cabinet pieces of a tube formed in one of the deepest wells of Kavawha (1,000 feet deep) by the commingling of salt water with carburetted hydrogen gas; the inside is white like the meat of a cocoa-nut, the outside black like the bark of some trees, and the incrustation formed on the under surfaces of salt kettles, where hydrogen gas is burnt for fuel. This incrustation is of a bluish-black color, very hard, and little threads run through it resembling the roots of grass and small plants.

Among my specimens are beautiful crystals formed in wooden troughs, at the Hot Springs of the Wishita, by the cooling of the tepid water in passing through the wooden spouts; and I have stones from the same localities, that were placed in a position that the sun's rays, after passing through a red curtain and through the stone, on to a sheet of white paper, transmit the red color to the paper, and in a parallel line is seen a rich purple. Thus the stone transmits one color and reflects another. The stone is so hard that steel will not scratch it, and its crystalization is spheroidical. Everything in nature is wonderful. The silkery of corn-fields is a wonderful production to result from the burying of grains of corn in the ground, and yet few take thought that if that silkery was to fail for a single year there would be famine in the land.

It is wonderful that a change of temperature from a few degrees above the line of thirty-two on the scale of Fahrenheit, to a few degrees below that line, should bridge the Hudson River (a navigable stream) with ice in a single night; yet such results are frequently seen in a series of years.

Lightning in its movements and operations presents wonderful phenomena, and it differs as much in color as aurora. Both gold and mercury are occasionally sublimed by lightning passing over the surface of those metals in connection; in gold producing the purple oxide of *cassius*, in mercury forming vermillion. Lightning, when it strikes into sand-hills that have been washed by salt water, forms silicious tubes called *Fulgarites*—the inside smooth like glass, the outside rough, like the bark of some trees. Lightning is sometimes called a fluid, but it makes holes in sheets of tin with as much facility as if it was a solid body. Lightning, in passing over the surface of cast iron or steel, imparts the property of the loadstone to the metal.

Few persons in the world have collated and recorded so many observations of natural phenomena, and no one that I am aware of has ever before clustered such records, placing them in chronological order, so that each day's record presents an illustrated page, thus showing a connection that explains the relation.

I expect ere long to publish a paper of sixteen quarto pages, devoted wholly to records of Aurora Borealis, that will be more full than any work now extant. E. M.

The Cherokee Nation.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF.

The annual Message of John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, delivered on the 3d October, represents that tribe as in a prosperous condition; the Chief regretting, however, that the too free use of intoxicating liquors has produced many disturbances and several homicides. He reads his people a moral lecture on this point. The following passages, treating of other topics, are interesting:

The course of U. S. Marshals, in entering the country at pleasure, and making arrests of citizens of the Nation, is productive of much annoyance and difficulty. The Cherokees have nowhere conceded that right, and its exercise is fraught with danger.

These important questions connected with a large amount of unsettled business, both public and private, require attention on the part of the Nation. And as the best and only satisfactory way of adjusting them, I recommend the appointment of a delegation to proceed to Washington City, invested with ample powers to close by negotiation all questions pending between the Nation and the Government of the United States.

The advancement of the Cherokee people in knowledge and wealth, and their daily increasing intercourse with citizens of the United States, from their geographical position and the immense travel through their country, is complicating their relations, and frequently leads to difficulty and loss of property; while the adjudication of such cases is left entirely to the person who may discharge, for the time, the duties of United States Agent, or to a judicial tribunal which is located a hundred miles off, in some instances, from the place at which the difficulties occur. The want, under such circumstances, is not a military post, nor Marshals and United States Courts in our midst, but a practical recognition, on the part of the Government of the United States, of the spirit of friendship and justice which actuates our people, in their intercourse with the whites, and of their ability to administer the law fairly and impartially between man and man. All men should be amenable to the local laws of the country through which they may pass, and more especially should they be so where they reside and enjoy important privileges. They should be required, at least, to pay for the protection they receive from our laws, and for the benefits they derive from the inheritance that belongs to others. The right to levy and collect taxes from traders and others who reside in the country, and to hold them accountable for a violation of our civil rights, is so manifestly just in itself that I am inclined to think it will not be denied by the Government. Our amicable relations with the neighboring tribes remain undisturbed.

A Murderer's Speech on Receiving Sentence.—The murderer Patrick Maude was sentenced at Newark, Oct. 24, to be hung on the 5th of January. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, delivered the following remarkable speech:

"Though it will make little difference what I say, I will speak, for this is an execution, or rather a crucifixion. My child was sacrificed and murdered by Mr. Turbett, Mrs. Turbett, my —— wife, and others. This is what caused my first assault on my villain wife. She and Cortlandt Parker made the trick against me; he was a Pharoah, and now wants to make me a Pontius Pilate. An inquisition was held on me by Parker and Father Callen; I am tortured by witchcraft from my —— family. All the insane maniacs in asylums are made so by witchcraft. I'll ask no pardon, and will accept none from Governor or President. I've done no wrong; what I did was in self-defence. I was brought here before for the first offence in my life. I plead 'Guilty,' but got no mercy; I was sent to prison as an insane man, for life. I say here I'm not insane. You can execute me, but I'm not insane. Charley Gifford was my counsel, but he, while addressing the jury, received something on his back, which made him say to the jury, 'He must be executed—he must be convicted.' All I ask is that my body may not be given to my relatives, for they are devils; nor to the doctors for dissection. In passing sentence do not pray for me; I pray to Heaven for vengeance. Now pass your sentence."

Adulteration of American Cotton.—A telegram in the last foreign news announced that a meeting had been held in Liverpool to consider the subject of the adulteration of cotton shipped from the United States. The Liverpool *Post*, of Oct. 6, gives the following report of the proceedings: A deputation from the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association met the American Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and laid before that body a memorial pointing out the great extent to which the practice of mixing sand, dust, stones, &c., with the American cotton was carried on, and requesting the Chamber to use its influence on the other side of the water to check so dishonest and injurious a practice. The memorial stated that of the two millions of bales this year received from the States, the sand and dust would form, in all probability, a portion equivalent to the weight of 100,000 bales; and that the admixture caused a depreciation in the value of the cotton greater than was proportional to the sand and dust, owing to the unwillingness of the spinners to subject their operatives and machinery to such injurious influences. After a full discussion of the subject, during which the Chamber cordially recognized its importance and the necessity of measures being taken to repress the evil, it was decided to print the memorial of the Brokers' Association, and forward copies to all the commercial associations of the United States, in the hope that publicity would put down a practice so justly complained of.

A Syracuse Merchant Arrested in Cleveland for Fraud.—The Cleveland papers state that Wm. M. Hall, formerly a merchant in Syracuse, was arrested, Oct. 18, in Cleveland, on a charge of having obtained $6,000 by forging indorsements on notes. The offence was committed two years ago, and the victims were Syracusians. The Cleveland *Herald* says: "A few days since information was received that Hall was reported to have spent part of the intermediate time at Pike's Peak, and that he was expected to return from there to this city on Saturday, 15th inst. Hall returned to this city, followed after a short time by his brother, with three yoke of oxen. After some time spent in watching the house near the junction of Pearl and Lorain streets, where the fugitive was supposed to be concealed, the officers succeeded in arresting the prisoner and conveying him to jail. A requisition from the Governor of New-York was already in the hands of the officers."

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court—Oct. 25—Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. One Case containing photographic views, &c.—The evidence in this case was closed and submitted to the Jury, who, after a few moments absence, found a verdict for the United States, condemning the goods.

SMUGGLING.

Worms & Reiga, who were indicted for smuggling watches and jewelry, which were forfeited some days ago, withdrew their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

Financiering in the great Panic—Suit by a Bank on Paper Discounted for a Director.

The Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburgh vs. Burton Thomas et al.—This was an action tried before Justice Gould, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, to recover on a note for $2,000, made in August, 1857, by the defendant Thomas, and afterwards indorsed over to the plaintiffs.

The complaint alleges that the note was indorsed over to them, for value, by the defendants, the firm of Berbecks & Hodges, who received it from the defendant Thomas.

The answer of Thomas averred that the note was made solely for the accommodation of the firm alluded to, and that Hodges, one of the firm, was, at the time of the making, a Director in the Bank which now sues. It also set up that the plaintiffs received the note *without value*, and that the Bank discounted certain notes of the "Mississippi Sound Company," for the firm of Berbecks & Hodges, who were the *principal debtors on the note in suit*; that they discounted the Mississippi Sound notes *after* the discounting of the note in suit, and that the money paid the firm on those notes should have been applied in the payment of the note in suit, on which the firm were liable as principals.

The President of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburgh was put upon the stand for the plaintiffs, and testified that this financial operation was during the panic of 1857, and that the notes of the Mississippi Sound Company were discounted for Hodges, and that it was done upon the representation of Hodges that his store hands were unpaid and starving, and he must have money. The witness said that it was for that reason that the notes were discounted.

The Cashier of the Bank corroborated the statements of Mr. Sparkman, the first witness.

The case is still on.

A. & M. Gibbons for the plaintiff; D. & T. McMahon for defendants.

Law of Marine Insurance.

CONSEQUENCES OF A DEVIATION.

Charles Day vs. the Orient Mutual Insurance Co.—This was an appeal to the General Term of the Common Pleas, from the rulings of Judge Daly on the trial of the cause in the Court below, and from his charge to the jury. The action was on a policy of insurance, issued on the 26th of March, 1856, by the defendant, on the schooner *Alice Day*.

The policy contained the following stipulation or warranty by the assured: "Warranted not to use ports or places in Texas, except Galveston, *nor foreign ports and places in the Gulf of Mexico*."

The vessel insured, while the policy was in force, went to the port of Coatzacoalcos in the Gulf of Mexico, "in violation of the warranty." "She returned in safety, and was destroyed by the perils insured against at Apalachicola on the 31st August, 1856."

The plaintiff had applied to the defendants for permission to use the port of Coatzacoalcos, and it had been expressly refused, as appeared from his testimony on the trial. The vessel, however, did use the port, and carried from it a cargo of mahogany. The port was claimed to be a dangerous one, and the cargo objectionable. After the case was concluded in the Court below, the Court charged the jury in substance as follows:

"I shall, for the purposes of this trial, instruct you that a deviation of the kind referred to in the testimony will not necessarily void the policy. If the vessel returns into her accustomed track in safety, and a loss afterwards occurs, the insurers would still be liable to pay such loss. That the liability insurred by the insured under a time policy, in case of a deviation, is the risk of having to bear the loss themselves, should any occur during such deviation."

The jury thereupon found for the plaintiff the sum of $5,811 80, and judgment was ordered accordingly. Counsel for the defence then appealed, and now contended that the deviation made from the course agreed upon at the time of the insurance would void the policy and release the insurers. Decision reserved.

Wright & Merrihew for plaintiffs; Alexander Hamilton for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—CLERKE, J.

Seth Bradford vs. Hosea Ball.—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—BOSWORTH, J.

Hathaway vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—Case settled.

Court Calendar—Wednesday, Oct. 26.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 47, 50, 52, 58, 63½. No more admiralty causes for the term.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 2138, 2352, 2382, 2384, [illegible], 2410, 2428, 2440, 2504, 1188, 2520, 2524, 2528, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 299, 332, 166, 126, 127, 222, 292, 202, 339, 340, 341, 73, 187½, 304, 348, 314½, 352 to 372, 372½, 122, 284½.

Superior Court.—Nos. 470, 472, 500½, 112, 114, 461, 221, 100, 555, 558, 566, 487, 514, 478, 452, [illegible], 523, 501, 499, 493, 518, 526, 543, 565, 402, 154, 529, 541, 519, 239, 468, (564 same as 638,) 448.

Court of Common Pleas.—General Term for the present week.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 4 bbls. Ashes; 25,532 bbls. Flour; 612 bbls. Corn Meal; 23,261 bushels Wheat; 10,829 bushels Corn; 23,056 bushels Rye; 10,700 bushels Barley; 84,893 bushels Oats; 260 pkgs. Provisions; 320 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls Pots at $5 25, and 10 bbls. Pearls at $5 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in limited request at previous prices.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for at unaltered quotations.

COFFEE—The public sale of Rio was spiritless, and holders withdrew about one-fourth of the lots mentioned in the catalogue. Some 2,500 bags were disposed of at prices ranging from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., averaging $11 45 ₱ 100 lbs. Subsequently, sales were reported, in private, of 200 bags Rio at 11c.@12c.; and 50 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 84,992 pkgs., including—according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son—22,500 mats and 2,000 bags Java, 49,025 bags Rio and Santos, 4,936 bags Ceylon, 4,600 bags Maracaibo, 900 bags Laguayra, and 1,031 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Oct. 23—New-Orleans	28,000
Oct. 23—Baltimore	37,000
Oct. 23—Philadelphia	none
Oct. 25—New-York	49,025
Grand Total	114,025

COPPER—Has attracted less attention; prices have not varied materially.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 1,400 bales, including Middling Upland at 11½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 161 tons St. Domingo Logwood, but particulars have not been disclosed.

FISH—The principal descriptions have been in moderate request at about former figures, including Dry Cod at from $3 87½@$4 50 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has not been active, buyers anticipating lower prices. Holders have been generally eager to sell, and low and medium brands have declined 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The heavy receipts affect trade unfavorably. Sales have been reported of 19,450 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 85@$4 95, chiefly at $4 90; extra State at $4 95@5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 65
Superfine State	4 85	@ 4 95
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in fair request at former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,770 bbls., part to arrive, at $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian exhibits no important changes; sales to-day, 500 bbls. extra low to very choice, in lots, chiefly at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter have been sold at $20 25 each.

FRUIT—Raisins find ready buyers at very firm and buoyant prices. Other descriptions are essentially unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, and prices have favored sellers decidedly. We have heard of sales of 57,400 bushels, including prime to choice White Canadian at $1 37@$1 39; good to very choice White Michigan at $1 45@$1 52½; Milwaukee Club at $1 15@$1 17; Chicago Spring $1 12½@$1 15; Racine Spring at $1 14; good White Southern at $1 45; very choice Red Southern at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is plenty and is lower. Sales 15,700 bushels at 85c.@86c., chiefly at 85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in good request at buoyant prices. Sales 25,800 bushels, including good Canada West, at 86c.; and very inferior to very good State at 75c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 38c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Corn has been very lightly dealt in, including yellow Jersey and Southern, at $1 03 ₱ bushel. Mr. Edward Bill has prepared the annexed statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. 21, 1859	21,613	23,742	—
New-Orleans	Sept. 11, 1859	—	—	—
Philadelphia,	Sept. 17, 1859	1,428	2,900	—
Baltimore	Sept. 13, 1859	—	—	—
Boston	Sept. 14, 1859	661	—	—
Other Ports	Sept. 6, 1859	—	161	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		23,702	26,642	—
To about same period, 1858		48,960	237,600	216,432
To about same period, 1857		115,650	1,221,274	363,086
To about same period, 1856		98,066	2,465,209	1,265,988

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River, chiefly at 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been less sought after; prices have favored buyers.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at uniform quotations, including new, mainly at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sale has been moderately inquired for at former prices.

METALS—Transactions have been restricted, and prices have been barely sustained for the principal kinds.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 125 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@28c.; and, by auction, 55 bbls. New-Orleans at 31c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been moderately dealt in. Week's receipts, 3,296 bbls.; sales, 2,375 bbls., chiefly North County, at $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs.; estimated stock at the close, 7,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has attracted less attention. The home trade have been the principal buyers. Week's receipts, 3,397 bbls.; sales, 4,135 bbls., in lots, at 46½c.@48c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c., the closing prices, ₱ gallon; stock estimated at 5,000 bbls. Tar has been scarce and quiet. Week's receipts, 726 bbls.; sales, 580 bbls. Washington, at $2 65@$2 75 ₱ bbl.; stock estimated at only 1,000 bbls. The demand has been limited for common Resin, and good for medium and fine qualities. Week's receipts of Resin, 12,239 bbls. The sales include 5,700 bbls. common, to arrive and from yard; at $1 55@$1 60; 1,675 bbls. Strained do., at $1 60@$1 65; 2,140 bbls. No. 2, at $1 70@$2 25 ₱ 310 lbs.; 4,150 bbls. No. 1, at $2 50@$3 75; and 2,250 bbls. Fine, at $4@$5 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Stock of common Resin estimated at 10,000 bbls. A sale of 100 bbls. City Pitch was effected at $1 87½ ₱ bbl. From Messrs. Luce & Turner's circular, we have compiled the following statement of the

Naval Stores Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	83,803	76,406
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	125,626	56,250
Resin	614,216	480,845
Tar	42,303	18,429

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 3,050 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 37 for Mess, here; $15 25 for do., deliverable on the 1st of November; $15 for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, to the 1st of December; and $10 93¾@$11 for prime, per bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales, to-day, 250 tcs. and bbls. common to very choice, at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand. The transactions include 500 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for new repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 37½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—A cargo of about 15,000 bushels Turk's Island has been disposed of on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales, to-day, having been confined to 570 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6½c.@7c., with 265 boxes Havana, at 6½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. Prime at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request at full prices.

TOBACCO—We have heard of sales, since Friday last, of only 22 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 7¾c.@10¾c.; 80 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c.@16c.; and 184 bales Havana at 27½c.@32c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@28¼c., chiefly at 28c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ℘ bushel; 300 boxes Cheese at 25s.; and some Oil Cake at 20s. For London, 30 cases Tobacco at 4s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 40 tons Oil Cake at 30s. For Marseilles, a vessel with Staves, on private terms. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 200 bbls. Apples, and 200 bbls. Peas at 3s. 6d.; with 50 tons Measurement Goods at 40s.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 24.

The arrivals of Cattle to-day have been unusually large, amounting to nearly 2,800 head. The demand has, however, been comparatively active, and prices have suffered no material decline; the average rate was about $8 ℘ 100 lbs. The Sheep market is overstocked and prices are on the decline. Cows are scarce and in good demand, with an advancing tendency in the rates. The following were the current rates for Beef Cattle to-day:

Choice quality ℘ 100 lbs	$9 00@$9 50
Prime quality ℘ 100 lbs	8 00@ 8 50
Fair quality ℘ 100 lbs	7 00@ 8 00
Ordinary quality ℘ 100 lbs	6 50@ 7 00
Common quality ℘ 100 lbs	4 50@ 600
Inferior quality ℘ 100 lbs	3 00@ 4 00

SHEEP.—6,019 head sold at 7½c.@9c., and 450 head at 8@8½c.

COWS.—40 head of Cows sold during the week, at prices ranging from $30@$40.

HOGS.—2,667 head sold at $7 50@$8 25 ℘ 100 lbs. net.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CITY MISSIONS.—THE MONTHLY MEETINGS of the NEW-YORK CITY TRACT MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held TO-DAY at 3½ and 7½ P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. The public are cordially invited.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR PROTESTANT AND other servants of the most experienced and reliable class, especially cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses and general house servants. Also, some very nice, smart, young girls for light work and taking care of children, at very moderate wages. The above are girls of undoubted character, and of the most respectable appearance, and may be seen at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Established ten years, under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND TIDY girl; she is a good plain cook and first-rate baker of bread, pies and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful in a family; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the very best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands her business and is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also, understands all kinds of desserts. Can get the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as housekeeper in a small family, or would go out by the day or week to sew; can cut and fit children's clothes; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 452 Hudson-st., or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 121 Barrow-st., between Barrow and Morton sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF REspectability, willing and efficient, a situation in a respectable, well-ordered family, as housekeeper to a gentleman, or to assist a lady in housekeeping cares, and be in any way useful. Address B. C. M., Madison-square Post-office, and say where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRULY TRUSTworthy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a competent laundress and can do up fine clothes neatly; also, fluting; would do chamberwork and washing if required. Any lady or family requiring such help will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking and family sewing, a situation; is willing to assist in housework in general, and understands it also; a good home is more an object than high wages; can give good references. Apply at No. 156 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Address No. 6 East 31st st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 371 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A VERY HEALTHY, NEAT, YOUNG woman, who has lost her husband and child, wishes a situation as wet nurse; has a fine breast of milk; will be found every way qualified to nurse a respectable child. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING girl, who is competent for her duties, a situation in City or country; is an excellent down stairs domestic. Also, a tidy efficient girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City references; can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 East 15th-st., one door east from 3d-av. Inquire, personally or by letter, for BRIDGET.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; has three years' reference from her last place; is neat in her person, and respectful in her manner; diligent and anxious to please. Call at No. 8 Amity-place, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a place as seamstress, and, if required, would assist in the chamberwork; is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses. City reference given; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT AND OBLIGING young women, situations; one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good cook and baker, and a neat washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting; both would do housework separate; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHwoman, who is a competent seamstress, a situation in a family, to do sewing; would superintend growing children, or the entire charge of an infant. Best of City references given. Call at Industrial Association, No. 20 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has lived for four years in her first and last place, in this City, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for three days, at No. 419 6th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker, and understands all kinds of game. The best of City reference. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the plain part of the washing. Good references. Call at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West 21st-st. Is willing to assist in the washing.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant, one who understands all branches of the business; is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has no objection to travel. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is an excellent plain sewer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT cook and a German nurse. The cook I have known many years, and can thoroughly recommend as very competent and most respectable. C. BOORHAM, No. 92 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer, who can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as first-class infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City reference. No objection to travel South. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av.

WANTED.—A NEAT, UPRIGHT COLORED GIRL wants a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook, or would take a first-class laundress' place; can make up shirts and ladies' fine things in the best style. Has the best of reference. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference; is competent to take the charge of a baby. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel with a family; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-av., next door to the Brevoort House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress in a private family. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO UNDERstands her business perfectly, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best reference will be given. Inquire at No. 93 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain seamstress, and would do chamberwork. Can produce two years' reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged person, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 143 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in a good family; can give the best of reference. To be seen, for 2 days, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as seamstress; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. Can be seen at No. 162 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Abingdon place, 4th-st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 257 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN OLD SCOTCH woman, as cook in a private family. References given. Address L. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable young woman. Refers to the family where she now lives. Inquire No. 28 West 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR AMANUENSIS.—A young widow of refinement and education desires an engagement in either capacity, here or elsewhere. Address ELLA MORTIMER, Station D Post-office, 8th-st., New-York.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A CANADIAN CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMstress, a Welsh laundress, also seamstresses and a German groom, &c., await engagements at BOOKHAM'S, No. 92 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, also cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; can make up laces and muslins in the neatest manner; is competent to wait on a lady, if required. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th av., second story.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies and all kinds of game and fancy dishes; will assist with washing and ironing. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a widow forty years of age, without any incumbrances, active and industrious, of a kind disposition, and fully competent to take the entire charge of a house; speaks French and English fluently; has no objection to go in the country. Unexceptionable references. Call, or address Mrs. L. B., No. 68 Varick-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to encourage, by employing, good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to assist with the waiting or washing and ironing; is well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 308 Atlantic-st., between Smith and Hoyt, in the store.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUation; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as waitress in a respectable private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen at 110 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress alone; is a first-class waitress. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 224 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or chambermaid and nurse; one that thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference; can be seen at No. 211 10th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is fully competent for her business in all its branches. Can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Also for a competent laundress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUAtion; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do chamberwork and fine washing. Has the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation either to go South or to California with a lady as children's nurse or seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, also boys' clothes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE IN the City by a respectable healthy young woman, with a baby six weeks old; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; best of City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st., near the 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or housework. Best reference. No objections to country; is a good cook and baker. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiting or nurse. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT female as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, embroider and do family sewing or chamberwork and waiting. Satisfactory City references given. Inquire at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; has City reference. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young woman; no objection to assist in the washing if required; three years' reference from her last place; apply at No. 115 Troy-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing. Call at house No. 95 Henry-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 74 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as laundress and chamberwork, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 104 West 19th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW, without children, wishes a situation as housekeeper; no objection to go into the country; the best references given; terms moderate. Apply at No. 190 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or address M. V. G., Box No. 2,049 New-York Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, who is willing to devote her time to her employer's interest. Apply at 12 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young married man of small family; has held some of the most respectable places in the vicinity of New-York; seven years' experience in this country; will be found a hard-working man, of sober and steady habits; perfectly understands green-house, vineries, forcing beds &c. City reference. Apply to, or address, GARDENER, No. 252 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 17 years old, a situation in any mercantile house where he can have a chance of learning a business, and can employ his time to the advantage of his employer. Is a good writer; will make himself useful, and will be found faithful to his employer, and wishes a good place; resides with his parents in Brooklyn; can give good City reference. Address W. J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman in a respectable private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is sober and honest, and industrious. Can produce the best of City reference to that effect. Address Box No. 204 Post-office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or messenger, by a respectable intelligent man well acquainted with the City; would prefer a tailoring establishment as he has filled the situation before, or a fancy-store, or any place where an honest, sober man is required; can refer to some of the most respectable gentlemen of this City, as to character and integrity. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) of steady habits and enlarged experience, a situation as salesman, entry clerk, or assistant book-keeper, in some respectable mercantile business; is a good penman and rapid writer. Salary no object, if situation permanent. Best of City references given. Address, with real name, CLERK, Newark Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; is perfectly sober; can produce the best City references for the last 11 years in New-York. Any commands addressed to J. C. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, will be strictly attended to. Has no objection to make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR coachman, by a sober young man from the French part of Switzerland, just arrived; he understands the service of waiter, to take care of horses, milking, &c., and his appearance will prove that he could make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address a note R. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses. He has the best of recommendations from his late employer. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., in the rear, for W. B., or Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands the management and care of horses; is a good, careful driver and can come well recommended from his last employers; has no objections to the City or country. A note addressed E. C., care of S. Worthington, No. 141 Maiden-lane, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man; a Scotchman; is a thorough, practical gardener; has been a length of time in this country, and can give the best of references. Wife is a first-rate dairy woman; would go South. Address J. H., or apply at Smith's Seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND WILLING American Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good farmer; understands it in all its branches; is also a first-rate coachman and a good driver; no objection to any part of the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION—A gentleman parting with his horses, wishes to procure a place for his coachman; he is faithful and reliable, and will be found fully competent in all respects; a single man; location no object. Apply to Mr. A. B. CLARK, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WELL QUALIFIED, a situation as book-keeper, or to do general writing; best of reference given. Address OBERLIN, Southport, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS waiter or to travel with a family. Best of reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 258 West 23d-st., for two days.

A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE man, will take a situation on the 1st of November, as coachman and groom, either in the City or country; understands his business; will endeavor to do his duty thoroughly; has testimonials. Address S. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, his wife and daughter on a farm or country seat near the City; he understands gardening and farming thoroughly in all its branches; his wife is a good cook and housekeeper; the daughter, 18 years of age, is a good ironer, washer, and understands fine needlework. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 211 3d-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man aged 25 years; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches, and is a careful and steady driver; would have no objections to wait on table; understands all kinds of plain gardening round a gentleman's house and place; has good City reference. Address, for two days, D. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a man who fully understands his business in both branches; his wife would take care of the milk and make the butter, or she would go as cook; have no incumbrance; the best of City reference given; they are Protestants. Address S. W., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY ACtive man as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give satisfactory City reference; has no incumbrance, and is a Protestant. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 756 Broadway, or address A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A sober, industrious man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; has been living seven years in his last place in the City; is also a good driver, and has the best City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family in the City; has three years reference from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability. A note addressed to T. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, a situation as assistant book-keeper and light porter in a dry goods store, or wherever he can employ his time to the advantage of his employer. City reference. Address, stating where to call, C. R. OAKSHOTT, at Counselor Brady's office, No. 6 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced private waiter, a Protestant, accustomed to all the work of a first-rate family, the care of furniture, silver, marketing, &c. Can produce the best of City references as to capability, sobriety and integrity. Address, for two days, 63 4th-av., at the French bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening and farming; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. H. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening, &c.; will go in the country. Has the most unquestionable testimonials, and is a Protestant. Apply at No. 179 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WISHES A SITUAtion. Has lived in the last place upwards of five years. Can give the highest recommendations as to the care and management of horses in every way. Is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 Greene-st., corner Amity, in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business in every particular; can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capabilities. Address L. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, has good references and would make himself generally useful. Address B. S., for two days, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom; can produce the best of references from his employers as to capacity, also for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address M. E., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, in the City or country, by a young man who understands his business perfectly; best of City reference given. Address B. A., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation as gardener and coachman. Can give the best reference from his late employers. Address, for two days, E. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO GO TO Savannah, Georgia, who understands pastry cooking and capable of taking some charge of the house, and willing to make herself generally useful; must have the best of recommendations. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD, No. 190 Fulton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY from 15 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents in this City, can come well recommended, is willing to work, and can be at the store early in the morning. Salary, first year, $50. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL AS MEAT AND PASTRY cook, and able to do part of the washing and ironing in a private family; bring reference as to ability and character, and apply at No. 138 McDougal-st., next above the corner of Amity, on the right.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all branches desires to get a situation in a private family; has excellent City references; is a good baker. Apply at No. 92 East 15th-st., second house from 3d-av.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN WANTED—IN all our various departments, young men, active, industrious, and attentive. Engagements to commence on or before the 1st of January next. Apply personally or by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a family of three persons; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 193 Henry-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF AN OFfice. He must be trustworthy and come well recommended. Apply at No. 38 Appleton's Buildings, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway, to-day.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID; PROTESTANT preferred. Inquire at No. 300 West 20th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

LECTURES.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a new lecture—the first of a course of lectures—at the 16th-st. Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock. Prof. Elder (organist of the Church) has composed a symphony in three movements (respectfully dedicated to the lecturer) which he will play the first time at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be had at Appleton's, Roe Lockwood & Son's, Randolph's and Crowen's book-stores.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
will deliver his new and popular Lecture,
THE BARGAIN-MAKERS,
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, West 16th-st., near 8th-av.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be had at the door. L. N. FULLER,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

M. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES for 1859-60, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1, 8 and 15, 1859.
SUBJECTS:
1. *Wall-street.* Tuesday, Nov. 1.
2. *Open Air Industry.* Tuesday, Nov. 8.
3. *The Gentlemen of the World.* Tuesday, Nov. 15.
The Lectures will commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to the course of three lectures, $1; single admission, 50c.

DANCING.

M. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st.,
Is now open. Beginners can commence at all times, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 noon, for the Junior Classes; the Senior Class in the afternoon. The quarter counts from the first lesson taken. Circulars at the Academy.

N. B.—The whole establishment, having been painted and refitted, and the ante-rooms enlarged, parties can obtain the same for private soirées on any evening in the week. Terms moderate. The gentlemen evening classes discontinued.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York, Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 137 Montague-place.
New classes for children at 4 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on Thursday, November 3d. Early application is desirable.

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Full assortment, just received per steamer, including Point, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, French Embroidered Sets, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Flounces, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On MONDAY, Oct. 24.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
Long and Square Broché Shawls; Striped, Honeycomb and Plaid Wool Shawls; and Winter Shawls of every description.
Also—
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS
AT HALF PRICE.
Will offer on Monday, Oct. 24,
500 PIECES
FIGURED ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD,
Worth 90 cents.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

VELVET ROBES.
200 Robes at $25, reduced from $40.
100 Robes at $30, reduced from $45.
And richer goods in the same proportion will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 24.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering at retail
REAL LACE CURTAINS,
From $2 50 to $40 per pair.
ALSO,
Vestibule Lace from 50 cents to $1 50 per yard.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BLANKETS AND FLANNEL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store their
FALL STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
Which they are offering at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF LINEN AND COTTON HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CHEAPEST DOLLAR SILKS IN THE CITY,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
Also—RICH AND ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
$25,
$30,
and $35.

WOOLEN BLANKETS, TOILET QUILTS.
Superfine English, Welsh and American Flannels, Plaid and Opera Flannels, Twilled Flannels, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS.
WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS,
291 LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, 291
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.
291 BROADWAY, 291
NEW-YORK.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
NEW STYLES ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS,
JUST OPENED,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

---

57 AND 59 CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SHAWLETS. 57 AND 59
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Are now offering
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE SEASON,
in
FINE CASTOR BEAVERS,
FINE DOESKIN BEAVERS,
FINE RIBBED BEAVERS,
FINE FRICOT BEAVERS.
CLOTH CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
BLACK AND BURNOUS, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
A splendid assortment
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS (ALL WOOL).
Together with a superb line
Containing
$50,000 worth of
RICH STELLA SHAWLS (all Colors),
From $2 50 to $6.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE WHO APPRECIATE QUALITY AND STYLE IN CLOTHING.
F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
Will open, on Monday next, Oct. 24,
Several packages of
Sydenham and other warm Overcoatings,
Together with a fine assortment of Fancy Cloths, &c.,
Adapted for street suits,
And a variety of Cashmere and Woolen Vestings,
Entirely new, for Fall and Winter wear.
F. DERBY & CO.,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
Three-plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of tapestries.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

RICH POINT AND BRUSSELS LACES
Will be opened by
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
On TUESDAY, 25th instant, just received per *Hammonia*, consisting of point aguille collars, sets, capes, coiffures, barbes, &c.; also, a variety of real shawls, mantillas, flounces, veils and Valenciennes laces in all widths and qualities, from 1s. per yard.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
BLACK SILKS for deep Mourning, of every description.
Black Gros de Rhine and Bayadere Silks, $1, worth $1 25.
Second Mourning Silks, some new designs.
Black and Second Mourning Irish Poplins, handsome styles.
French and Norwich Poplins, choice patterns.
Valencias and Ottoman Poplins, beautiful goods.
Bombazines, French and English, some great bargains.
Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, a beautiful texture.
Ottoman, Texanna, and Barpoor Cloths, new materials.
Paramattas, Delaines, Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, &c.
English Crapes, Crape Vails, Crape Sets, &c.
BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS, a choice stock.
Five cases of English Delaines, handsome patterns, 12½ cents.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
MONDAY, OCT. 24,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
Also, our own manufacture in
PLAIN AND RIBBED BEAVERS,
Fancy Cloths, Rich Lyons Velvets, Fancy Plushes, &c., &c., &c.
LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
In every variety of lining and trimming.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
FROM AUCTION.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
500 PIECES
ELEGANT FALL SILKS,
IN NEW STYLES,
AT $1 00 PER YARD,
WORTH $1 50.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND COMFORTERS,
LINEN SHEETING AND PILLOW CASING,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELS, DIAPERS, &c., &c.,
A large portion of which are from auction, and much under their value and price.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

3,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,
Commencing at $6 per pair
Some being very elegant, and at 30 per cent. below the cost of importation.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES.—A full and elegant assortment of latest Paris styles also, will be opened on Monday, Oct. 24, several entire invoices
BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS,
Newest Styles, at 75 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

25,000 DOLLARS
WORTH OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
AND
FRENCH NEEDLE-WORKED SETS,
FROM AUCTION.
AT HALF PRICE.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A JOB LOT OF CAMBRIC SETS,
For $1 25, worth $2 00.
Also—JACONET BANDS FROM AUCTION,
WHICH HE WILL OFFER VERY LOW.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
3,000 doz. in Tape borders.
Now selling at a great sacrifice.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

NEW SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
500 pieces at 75 cents and 85 cents, reduced from $1.
300 pieces at $1, reduced from $1 25.
These goods are all of this season's importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES,
JUST OPENED,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
CLOAKS FOR THE MILLIONS.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF LADIES CLOAKS
In the City.
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 Canal-st.,
Has on hand and for sale,
An Immense Stock of
CLOAKS,
BURNOUS
AND CHESTERFEILDS,
OF RICH VELVETS AND CLOTHS,
Which he now offers
At exceedingly low prices.
Rich Velvet Cloaks,
Fine Castor Beavers,
Fine Tricot Beavers,
Fine Ribbed Beavers,
Fine Doeskin Beavers,
Cloth Chesterfields,
Black and Drab Burnous,
With a general assortment of Misses' and Children's Cloaks,
Chesterfields
and Burnous,
In every variety.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

CARPETINGS!
We have just received very large invoices of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
There are many improvements in Domestic Economy, that to a casual observer would seem of trifling importance. Such, at the first glance, might seem
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET-LINING,
But housekeepers who used this invaluable article for
LINING THEIR CARPETS
declare it the greatest improvement of the age, equal in fact to the "Loom." 'Tis true the loom may make the carpet, but the only thing to protect it, after it is laid, is HARRINGTON'S PATENT LINING. It has been asserted by many prudent housewives, in fact all that have used it, contend that a carpet lined with this lining will wear five times as long as one without it. Another great advantage in using it is, it does not require one-half the fuel to heat a room where carpets are laid on this lining. The name of HARRINGTON is fast becoming a household word.
Salesroom No. 62 Warren-st.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
All the new styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
JUST OPENED, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
From the large auction sales.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ENGLISH HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—Best French kid 80 cents; ladies' and misses' gauntlet gloves, new styles, in hair; nets, needle books, and fancy goods; Shetland wool, 10 cents per ounce, all colors; zephyr worsted, 15 cents; French corsets $1 and $1 25. ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods only, at No. 882 Broadway, east side, between 18th and 19th sts.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 do. for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, at $7 a dozen; 12 spring, $10; 14 do., $12; and 17 spring, $15 a dozen. Old skirts made over equal to new.
C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory,
No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

AT NO. 755 BROADWAY.—SKIRTS. THE only manufactory where first-class, good shape, well made woven skirts are made to fit; 50 springs for ladies and 20 for misses. Old skirts made over equal to new. C. H. RANOUS' woven skirt factory, No. 755 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

DAMAGED GOODS—BLANKETS, CALICOS, silks, merinos, linens, table cloths, curtain muslin, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, crash, towels, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS.—VERY HEAVY, at $2 per pair. Sold much below the market prices, to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE PHOTOgraph gallery of Fredricks & Co., No. 136 Bowery, a pastel likeness, 29 in. by 36 in. in size, of BAPTISTE, Chief of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, (a small likeness of the same chief can be seen at the gallery.) The above reward and no questions asked, will be paid on return of the picture to the gallery.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY EVENing, Oct. 24, inst., in going from No. 107 East 14th-st. to No. 203 West 47th-st., a BLACK POCKET-BOOK containing between $180 and $190 in bills, gold and silver. The above reward will be paid by leaving the same with R. FOULDS, No. 37 John-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

DEAR OCTAVIA—I JOYFULLY RECEIVED your's on Tuesday morning; delighted at what you state; write me fully when free; all well; my constant thoughts fondly hover round you; I will be patient. Faithfully yours, CHESTER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Poliuto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—The State vs. Pawkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Three Guardsmen—Frisky Cobbler—Robert Macaire.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Out of the Depths. Evening: Out of the Depths—The Rose of Sharon.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Judge by Appearances—Better Late than Never.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report of the special correspondent of this paper will be found to contain a very thorough, scientific description of the trial trip of the *Great Eastern*, with other details of great interest to the general reader. The general conclusion the writer seems to have attained is, that, while the expectations of the public, unduly wrought up by incompetent authorities, are disappointed, those of the projectors are abundantly verified. Thus while the vessel cannot be advantageously employed for a mere trans-Atlantic service, it is perfectly adapted to the long Australian voyage for which it was designed. It cannot attain a speed of thirty miles an hour, but it can accomplish a rate of fifteen miles. It cannot make a trip from Liverpool to New-York in five days; but it can accomplish it in ten. It does not wholly obviate the discomforts of a sea-voyage; it does not go through the waves instead of over them; but it does pitch and roll so slightly as to cause little serious distress to the passenger. Other points of interest are developed by the trial. The security of the vessel is imperfect; the bulkheads are neither fire-tight nor water-tight; important valves are not as they should be, automatic; the apparatus for superheating steam seems only to be available at the cost of grave peril. The machinery is very far from having that completeness and that proportion people have been led to anticipate. The boilers are inadequate to furnish the power required by the engines. There is a want of harmony in the working of the screw and side-wheel engines; and the donkey-engines are by no means as serviceable as certain American inventions of the same kind. The machinery for raising and handling the anchors is likewise of indifferent value. On the other hand the vessel is under perfect control of the helm, with no greater amount of force than is required by a first-rate frigate. The consumption of coal is moderate; and the engines work with none of the stiffness of new machinery. The opinion formed by the writer is thus, upon the whole, not unfavorable to its claims. Indeed, he does not hesitate to pronounce it "a success."

The gratifying intelligence also reaches us by this channel, that the American trip of the *Great Eastern* is *not* to be deferred until Spring. The Directors have determined to dispatch her on, or very shortly after, Nov. 1.

No tidings of the steamship *Persia*, now due with Liverpool dates to Oct. 15, have been received at the moment we go to press. The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the following day, arrived yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

A stirring letter from MAZZINI to the King of Sardinia has been circulating through Italy, where it has created a great sensation. A translation of its most important passages has been furnished us by our Italian correspondent. After alluding to the fact that his country had sacrificed 50,000 men in the late war, and that ten times that number would be forthcoming if necessary, MAZZINI alleges that the intriguers who surrounded the King never desired the unity of Italy. He claims that the Franco-Sardinian alliance was unnecessary, reproaches the King with having accepted the peace of Villafranca, and invites him to *dare* to ally himself with the people and give them full scope in their efforts to attain liberty and independence.

The preliminary examination of BROWN, STEVENS, and others, the conspirators at Harper's Ferry, took place at Charlestown, Va., yesterday. The case was heard before a tribunal peculiar to Virginia law, a Court of Magistrates, who elicited from the prisoners detained by BROWN at the armory all the facts heretofore more fully given of the events attending their capture, and the inside scenes during the siege. BROWN, when called upon to accept counsel named for him by the Court, made a bold and disdainful speech, declining to trouble himself with a defence, on the ground that his case was prejudged. The Court nevertheless assigned the duty of defending the prisoners to Messrs. BOTTS and FAULKNER, who accepted the office. The examination before the Magistrates having closed, the case was consigned to the Grand Jury, who adjourned until to-day without completing the examination. It is supposed the trial before the Circuit Court will be commenced this afternoon. Senator MASON, in the meantime, has written a letter in which he says there was no insurrection in any form whatsoever on the part of the inhabitants of Harper's Ferry or the vicinity. The fact, he says, is undoubted, that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form. So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. Not a slave escaped, or attempted to escape, during the tumult. Of the few carried off by COOK across the river, all fled from him and came safely back, but one, who, it appears, was drowned while passing the river, homeward bound.

CORTINAS still remains in the vicinity of Brownsville, keeping the inhabitants of the town in constant terror. One of the leading outlaws had been captured, and was under sentence of death, but CORTINAS threatened to burn the town if he should be hung. Lieut. LANGDON had arrived with three cannon, prepared to defend the town, and the Mexican troops had returned to Matamoras.

The trial of the fillibusters at New-Orleans has resulted in their acquittal. It is to be presumed that the *Philadelphia* will now be permitted to depart unmolested, notwithstanding her belligerent cargo, the nature of which was manifested in the course of the investigation, as it had been previously disclosed in the TIMES.

The cricket match between the All-England Eleven and a selection of cis-Atlantic players terminated at Rochester yesterday in favor of the former. The English Eleven have gone to Montreal.

The Board of Supervisors filled two vacancies in the Board of Registration, and resolved to meet next Monday at 2 P. M., for the purpose of filling any others that may then exist. It was directed that $253 be paid to BANKS & BROTHERS for 5,000 copies of the Registry Law, and $395 to persons employed by the Coroners in making *post-mortem* examinations.

The holders of stalls in Washington Market, who complain of the manner in which their interests are trifled with, had their case before the Mayor yesterday for further investigation. No course of action was definitely decided on.

The weekly statement rendered to the Board of Govenors of the Almshouse exhibited an increase of 20 in the number of inmates of the various Institutions. Some of the requisitions were considerably reduced.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee was held last night at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for the purpose of hearing an address from Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, but, unfortunately, after Mr. WILSON had spoken for about ten minutes, he was seized with vertigo, and had to be removed from the hall, and conveyed to his apartment at the Astor House. His attack, though causing some alarm at the time, is not considered dangerous, and he will probably be able to address an audience in a day or two.

A meeting of the people of the Eighteenth Ward, having for its object the selection of the best men as candidates for the coming Charter election was held at the Stuyvesant House. Arrangements were made for holding a mass meeting on the 1st of November.

There was more stir and variety in the stock dealings yesterday than for some days previous. The speculative movement was for lower prices, particularly on the Western road stocks. New-York Central was also sold down below 80 ₽ cent., closing 79¾@⅞. On the other hand, State stocks were stronger and in demand. The money market without alteration in rates, with an abundant supply on good business paper. There was a large business in exchange for the *Africa*, including some sight bills made against the shipment of bullion. At the close the rates on London were less settled, and transient bank bills ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. lower. The *Africa* will take out $1,400,000 in bullion, including a single ingot of the value of $42,581, just in from California.

Flour was purchased to the extent of 22,000 bbls., at, however, lower prices. Wheat and Barley were in active request, and were dearer. Corn, Rye and Oats were heavy and drooping. Provisions attracted considerable attention. Pork advanced. Cotton was moderately inquired for at somewhat easier rates. The public sale of Rio Coffee was unsuccessful. Sugars and Molasses were less sought after. Rice, Tobacco, Fish, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Metals, were quiet. Hay, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, and Whisky, were in good demand. The Freight engagements were rather heavier.

The Great Eastern.

The special correspondent of the TIMES gives the public through our columns this morning by far the most complete and valuable report of the recent trial trip of the *Great Eastern* which has yet been published on either side of the Atlantic. None of our American cotemporaries have, we believe, any correspondents of ther own on board, —certainly none of them have published any original account of this experimental trip: and the reports given in the London journals have aimed rather at graphic description than scientific accuracy. Our correspondent, being an American Engineer, has taken a professional interest in the matter, and has enjoyed unusual opportunities for observing every incident and every detail which can afford material for forming a reliable judgment of the character and performance of this gigantic vessel. His report cannot fail to be read with universal interest.

The trial trip, in his judgment, has proved the *Great Eastern* to be a mechanical success. The maximum speed developed is given at *seventeen and a half miles* per hour, and our correspondent thinks more might have been got out of her if Mr. RUSSELL had been willing to run risks with the boilers. She drew 22 feet and 2 inches of water forward and 25 aft. The steering apparatus has been improved and works well. The ship rolls decidedly, but not excessively. The engines were not once stopped, and worked beautifully. The bulkheads are not water-tight, nor so nearly so as they ought to be. The combustion of coal was about 300 tons per day. And in general the steamer proved her capability of performing very long voyages at a considerable economy and at an average Atlantic speed: —and this is all that her projectors expected from her.

It will be seen that the emphatic statements which have been published in the London journals,—that the *Great Eastern* would not cross the Atlantic this year, are not fully warranted by the facts. Our correspondent, who has the best possible facilities for being well informed on the subject, says that the Directors have decided that she shall sail for Portland in November, provided the Board of Trade do not require needless repairs before they will grant her a license to carry passengers. Captain HARRISON declares his willingness to take her to sea at once, and Mr. RUSSELL, her builder, is, also, perfectly satisfied that she is in good sea-going condition. The Board of Trade may be excessively exacting in the matter, and may possibly thus delay her departure; but at the time our letter was written it was not believed they would throw any insurmountable obstacles in the way.

We have also received from our correspondent a full and careful description of the *Great Eastern*,—much more complete and satisfactory than any published hitherto. It has been made after very close and protracted personal study of the ship, and is accompanied by new and original drawings of his own. We shall publish this as soon as the engravings can be prepared, and we can find space in our crowded columns.

A Delicate Point of Law.

There is a suit pending before the Court of Common Pleas involving the right of Aldermen and Common Councilmen to hire carriages at the public expense. So far as the present claim is concerned, various members of both Boards testified to its having been actually incurred in the discharge of their official duties, and that on two occasions the plaintiff's carriages enabled some of them to attend the meetings when suffering from illness. We are, we confess, deeply touched by the picture which this calls up, of pale and worn, but high-strung Aldermen carried into the Council chamber, and gasping out their *Ayes* and *Noes* in behalf of us and of our posterity, in spite of their agonies. Nobody but a brute could refuse to be melted by such devotion, and we are deeply overcome by its touching pathos. But we implore of our beloved City Fathers not to run such risks too often. There is a limit to human endurance. A high-souled absorption in public duties may enable a man to rise superior to his various diseases for an hour or two now and then, without subsequent injury; but then, bad consequences may ensue. There is no knowing; and when we consider how dependent this City is upon the present members of the City Government for its safety and happiness, we must solemnly call upon them not to run any more such hazards. They owe it to their country to stay in bed, and get well of their pains and aches, no matter what job may await them, or how seductively the free hack may stand at the door.

As the hacks have been used, however, and the sum charged for them is small, we hope the decision of the Court will allow them to be paid for. The main objection we see to it is the danger that it may establish a somewhat awkward principle. There is, as the public is doubtless aware, a large number of members of the Common Council who consider their daily "drinks" even more necessary for the discharge of their official duties than carriages. Many of them, we are satisfied, feel it to be impossible to enter upon grave political business without having taken a certain number of "smashes," or "cocktails," or "punches," to clear their heads. It would be somewhat inconvenient, and might furnish materials for scandal and silly jokes to idle gossips, if the Comptroller had to settle the Common Council bar bills; and yet, if our distinguished rulers are left to judge in one case what personal conveniences are needful for the discharge of their duties, we do not see how the privilege can be denied them in the other.

English Policy in Mexico.

A few weeks since, Mr. WHITEHEAD, one of the Englishmen expelled from the City of Mexico by the Miramon Government, passed through this City *en route* for England. This gentleman was the agent in Mexico of the English bondholders. On his arrival in London the parties interested proposed a meeting to hear the statement of their agent, and confer with him as to the proper course to be pursued in the premises. It appears that Mr. WHITEHEAD was compelled to go to the continent for his health, and in reply to a communication of the bondholders on the subject of their interests in Mexico, he addressed to them a statement dated at Paris, Sept. 26, which the London journals and the bondholders apparently regard as lucid and satisfactory. The *Daily News* leaves the subject with the following comforting remarks:

> "The bondholders will remark with satisfaction Mr. WHITEHEAD'S testimony as to the value of the interference on their behalf of the British naval commander, in consequence of which a considerable and regular contribution to the dividend fund appears to have been definitively secured at Vera Cruz and Tampico, the principal ports of the Republic. It would really appear that little is wanted beyond the vigilance of the British naval force at these and the other ports of Mexico to insure the regular payment of the dividends on the debt, for it is generally believed that the 25 per cent. of the Customs duties specially assigned is adequate for the purpose."

A combination of peculiar circumstances, which must be apparent to every one, placed Mr. WHITEHEAD in a position to brush away the fog which surrounds the Mexican question in England. Probably no private individual was ever more favorably situated to render assistance and confer a great benefit upon his countrymen and Government, so far as their Mexican interests are concerned than he. But it appears from his published statement, that he has cast aside the advantages of his position, and exerted whatever influence he may possess in the matter to bewilder more thoroughly than ever the English Government and the English bondholders.

Mr. WHITEHEAD premises his statement to the bondholders with the remark that, by reason of the great uncertainty that must attend the issue of the contest in Mexico, it is more than ever important to preserve that perfect neutrality which is at all times essential for the maintenance of their interests; and fearing lest remarks made in a general meeting might be seized upon with avidity, and give rise to impressions and comments, on both sides, productive of serious consequences, the expelled agent recommends the bondholders to hold no general meeting.

Mr. WHITEHEAD then states that, "for the present, the only receipts of which the bondholders are in possession are the assignments in Vera Cruz and Tampico, under the arrangement effected by Capt. DUNLOP, under instructions conveyed to him by Mr. OTWAY." This statement, so far as it relates to moneys being paid over under an arrangement effected by Capt. DUNLOP, by orders of Mr. OTWAY, is wholly incorrect. All moneys paid to the English Government at Vera Cruz, or other Mexican ports, are paid under stipulations made in convention between the two Governments in 1857. Mr. OTWAY has done his best to render it impossible for the Juarez Government to fulfill these stipulations, and has sought in that way to break up the Liberal Government entirely, and Mr. WHITEHEAD could not have been ignorant of this fact.

The expelled agent of the bondholders, in the course of his communication, speaks in highly eulogistic terms of both the Juarez and Miramon Governments. Respecting the former, he says:

> "The arrangement for paying the bonds had been faithfully observed, and had produced previous to my departure from Vera Cruz upwards of $300,000, a sum which I have no doubt has increased subsequently, as every disposition was evinced on the part of the Constitutional Government, under Señor JUAREZ, to fulfil their promises honorably."

In regard to the Miramon Government, the letter of the agent states that:

> "It would be unfair to state that the Government ruling in Mexico is adverse or indifferent to the interests of the bondholder. The Ministers of the Department of Finance have all been gentlemen of honor, fully alive to the justice of these claims, and to the importance of public credit, and have invariably evinced the greatest anxiety to comply with the national obligation; but it must be borne in mind that they have never had possession of the custom-houses on the coast, and that the revenues of those on the Pacific have been appropriated by the military commanders of either party who successively attained the mastery."

If the foregoing statement respecting the Miramon Government is not wholly untrue, it is an utter perversion of facts. Why does not Mr. WHITEHEAD state the whole truth respecting the Pacific ports? The General Government of Mexico very rarely derives any benefit from revenue at those ports, the principal of which are Acapulco, San Blas, Mazatlan and Guaymas. The resident Mexican officials, with an occasional exception, are in league with British Consuls, British men-of-war and foreign traders to defraud the national revenue, and this is effectually accomplished, mainly under the auspices of British officials and under British protection. British men-of-war coast along the shore from year to year to smuggle off the specie, and British men-of-war are stationed in the Mexican gulf ports to enforce payment of the revenue received there, in liquidation of what England calls her just claims. British smuggling, British intrigue and British influence in the heart of Mexico and on her coasts, are absorbing every dollar that escapes the clutches of the revolutionists; and yet it is but a drop in the bucket towards liquidating the demands of the bondholders. England, the creditor of Mexico, on the one hand steals and plunders from the country her means of payment; and on the other hand, demands payment from Mexico at the cannon's mouth. This is placing Mexico in an awkward predicament; and it is difficult to perceive how a debtor thus awkwardly placed will ever be able to pay.

We learn that some of our heavy capitalists are turning their attention to English-Mexican bonds. If such counsels and statements as Mr. WHITEHEAD'S are credited and relied upon in England, we advise our people to have nothing to do with these bonds. In the present state of affairs they are unsafe at any price, and if England does not entirely change her policy as regards Mexico, they will eventually become worthless.

New Trials and Pardons.

Judge ROOSEVELT has granted QUIMBO APPO a new trial, basing his decision on the ground that this, and not "pardon" by the Executive, is the proper remedy when a prisoner has not been fully heard, or has new matter to urge in defense or extenuation. He says, "there is no fitness in compelling a free citizen, if innocent, to sue for pardon."

Now, if this decision be law,—and as long as it stands unreversed, we suppose it must be so considered,—it creates a somewhat curious anomaly in our system of criminal jurisprudence. We give the Governor the power either of pardoning a criminal altogether or commuting, or diminishing his sentence, but we expect of him that he will not do so unless for good cause. This good cause ought to be, either a long course of good behavior in prison and evident signs of repentance and reform, or else the production of proof of mitigating circumstances attendant upon the commission of the crime. Governor MORGAN, we believe, has endeavored to act rigidly on this rule or something like it.

But according to Judge ROOSEVELT the Courts possess themselves a precisely similar power. QUIMBO APPO has been granted a new trial for exactly the same reasons that would have justified Gov. MORGAN in commuting his sentence; "his poverty," his "ignorance of our customs and institutions," which have deprived him of substantial matters of defence, which, had they been presented, would in all probability have led to a different result—a verdict of manslaughter instead of one of murder.

The result is, that though there is no doubt, whatever, of the prisoner's having actually killed Mrs. FLETCHER—no doubt, in short, of any of the external facts in the case, and that, although the question on which the Judge throws any doubt, is APPO'S state of mind when he struck the blow, and the degree of his responsibility under our law and customs—the whole trial, proofs, speeches, summing up, has to be gone over again, a jury summoned, and the country saddled with double the outlay which QUIMBO and the woman have already cost it. We have maintained very often that pardons ought to be granted, or sentences mitigated by a competent tribunal, carrying on its proceedings in public, and giving the reasons for its decisions, and we concur to a great extent in Judge ROOSEVELT'S observations on the absurdity of our copying the practice of monarchical England, in lodging the prerogative of mercy in our Executive, because we made some of a similar purport in these columns a year ago, ourselves; but we must say that his remedy is in the highest degree clumsy. We want a criminal Court of Review, which shall not take the whole case and go over the whole ground again, as must be done when a new trial is had, but which shall confine itself exclusively to the fresh matter which the prisoner may adduce in evidence, and decide how far it shall, if substantiated, be allowed to affect his actual position.

This, the Governor, if he be an honest and conscientious man, now does, and we must say we should prefer leaving the duty in his hands until some better substitute is provided than Judge ROOSEVELT'S system of new trials, with its attendant delay, expense and chicane. We know of nothing, except absolute impunity, which does more to encourage crime than great procrastination in punishing it.

The French Emperor and Mr. Mason's Obsequies.

The late lamented death of our Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, Mr. MASON, afforded the Emperor of the French an opportunity of signifying his personal and official respect, not only for the deceased Envoy, but for the nation which he represented, of which NAPOLEON was not slow to avail himself; and it ought to be thoroughly well understood by our people that the highest possible honors were paid to the memory of the American Minister by the express orders of the Emperor in person. NAPOLEON was far distant from Paris, at Biarritz, in the south of France, when the news of Mr MASON'S death reached him. He immediately telegraphed to the capital commands that his own private carriage should be sent to the funeral; that all the officers of his household, then in Paris, should be present; and that a battalion, with muffled drums, should act as escort at the church.

These orders were equivalent to the personal presence of the sovereign, which was, of course, impossible in the circumstances; and their full value, as indications of the good will felt by the French Emperor towards the United States, can hardly be properly estimated, unless we remember that the technical diplomatic rank of Mr. MASON as a Minister Plenipotentiary, put him on a somewhat lower footing in regard to Court etiquette than if he had been an ambassador, ambassadors alone ranking in the diplomatic hierarchy of Europe as the personal representatives of the sovereigns by whom they are accredited. In this instance, as in so many others, NAPOLEON departed from the strict usage of the European Courts to acknowledge the dignity of a free people.

So rigid are the rules which govern the personal action of sovereigns in respect to these matters, that when the first and most famous subject of Great Britain, the Duke of WELLINGTON, was carried to his tomb beneath the dome of London's great Cathedral, Queen VICTORIA refused to pay the savior of England the homage of her own attendance at his obsequies. A dozen American envoys might give up the ghost in London without startling the British Court into such a recognition of the Republic and its rank among nations as was tendered by the French Emperor at the funeral of Mr. MASON.

Our City Post-Office.

The letters which we publish this morning from our special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern*, as well as our other foreign correspondence, reached this City on Monday night at about 9½ o'clock by the *Ocean Queen*. We should have been able to give them to the public in the TIMES of yesterday morning if the resources of our City Post-Office had been at all adequate to the necessities even of a fourth-rate city, to say nothing of a great metropolis like New-York. As it was, they remained untouched in the office until yesterday morning. We have repeatedly been subjected to the most injurious and vexatious delays in the receipt and publication of our foreign letters from this cause,—and more than once it has happened that intelligence which it had cost us hundreds of dollars to procure has been rendered utterly worthless to us, because there was no clerk in the Post-office to deliver it upon the arrival of the mail. As it is in the public interest that we incur these expenses, the loss in case of such failure falls upon the public also as well as upon us:—and we think we are entitled, therefore, to press this matter upon the attention of Mr. FOWLER as one deserving his immediate action.

WHY THE DELAY?—It is now quite a month since the Commissioners of Emigration forwarded to Governor MORGAN letters charging Dr. JEROME, the physician to the late Marine Hospital, substantially with contumacy, and asking His Excellency's early attention to the subject. We cannot learn that Governor MORGAN has given the topic any attention whatever; the Commissioners' petition is unheeded, and Dr. JEROME'S occupation is gone, though his salary continues. If the Doctor is as much at fault as is alleged, why not break him, and save the emigrants' money that pays his salary? If he is not the sinner that they aver him, why not give him something to do besides superintending the burial of the few who die on board the *Nightingale*?

A JOURNAL OF CHESS.—The game of Chess promises to become as characteristic of the West as of the East, of America as of India. Boasting, as we lawfully may, of having given birth to the Chess Champion of the age, whom we have labored with a more than forty-parson-power of droning eloquence, but happily in vain, to drive into lunacy by our flatteries, we are evidently bent on "keeping up the breed" from which spring the Philidors and Morphys of mankind. Chess clubs are becoming as common (but let us hope not so unclean) as clubs political; histories of Chess crowd on our booksellers' shelves, a Chess magazine has taken root and waxed vigorous in the soil so fatal to magazines of all other kinds, and now we have in New-York a weekly newspaper, fairly published, ample in its proportions, carefully edited, and devoted to the love and service of Caissa. The *Gambit* is a "fact," and we trust that it may become a "fixed fact," as it will well deserve to be, if we are to judge of its possibilities by the performance of the first number, issued under the auspices of the Messrs. OAKSMITH as publishers, and of those well-known chess-men, Messrs. LICHTENHEIN and LOYD, as editors. It is a "fact," too, worth noting, as an indication of our rapidly advancing civilization, the progress of which cannot better be measured than by the growth of just such specialties as this of the "royal game."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

BIDS FOR THE CAPE ANN LIGHTHOUSE—DEATH OF LIEUTS. DONELSON AND SOLOMON—LIEUT. HARRISON ORDERED TO THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Lighthouse Board to-day opened proposals for rebuilding the Cape Ann Lighthouse, on Thatcher's Island. Thirty-five bids were received, but no definite action was taken.

The War Department has received intelligence of the death of Lieuts. DONELSON and SOLOMON, at Fort Laramie.

The Navy Department has ordered Lieut. HARRISON to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The Cricket Match at Rochester.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The International Cricket Match here, has terminated in favor of the English cricketers, who won it in a single innings, with 64 runs to spare. The score for the United States Twenty-two stood 39 and 64. The English Eleven made 171. The score for the Americans, to-day, was: Felix stumped Lockyer, b. Wisden, 0; Jackson stumped Lockyer, b. Wisden, 0; Beattie, b. Wisden, 0; Senior, b. Wisden, 3; Pickering, not out, 14; T. Tarrant, b. Wisden, 4; Hines, b. Wisden, 4; G. Tarrant, b. Jackson, 2; H. Dickinson, b. Wisden, 0; Patterson, c. Jackson, b. Wisden, 0; Collis, absent; Stephenson, of Rochester, absent; wides and byes, 4. With yesterday's score of 29, the total is 64.

The weather was cold and windy. About a thousand persons witnessed the game.

In the afternoon, six of the English cricketers and twelve of the Rochester base ball players, from the Live Oak, Lone Star and Flour City Clubs, divided, and played a match of nine innings—LOCKYER'S side making 7, and LILLYWHITE'S 17.

The English cricketers left for Montreal this evening by the St. Lawrence route, and J. L. JONES leaves by the early train on Wednesday morning.

New-York State Politics.

DUTCHESS COUNTY AMERICAN CONVENTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The American County Convention was held here to-day. The American State ticket was adopted, and a resolution indorsing JOHN S. EMONS as the American candidate for Senator was rejected by a large majority.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

TROY, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention held to-day for the District composed of Renssalaer and Washington counties, Hon. JOHN D. WILLARD, of Troy was unanimously nominated for reëlection.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

FIRES—BURNING OF AN ALMS-HOUSE—OBITUARY.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Almshouse at North Weymouth, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. Two insane paupers, named HAYDEN and TERRELL, perished. Loss, $6,000.

Mr. B. A. GOULD, an aged and well-known citizen, died last night.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Two fires occurred in this city last night—one on Cheapside, and the other in South Second-street—involving a loss of $10,000. Among the sufferers are J. C. MARA, dentist; CHAS. PACKFIELD, shoe dealer; TINDEN, confectioner, and Messrs. CUMMINGS, owners of the building.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Capital Stock	$35,928,500
Loans and Discounts	58,133,600
Specie	5,648,700
Due from other Banks	7,417,000
Due to other Banks	6,981,000
Deposits	19,379,700
Circulation	6,991,600

From the Plains.

FRAUDS IN THE NEBRASKA ELECTION—DISCOVERY OF AN ORGANIZED GANG OF ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Omaha City *Republican* says that frauds were perpetrated at the recent election of a delegate to Congress in that Territory equal to those at Oxford and Kickapoo in Kansas. Returns from Fort Kearney give EASTABROOK 238 majority, while it is asserted that not twenty-five legal voters reside there. The same paper notices the discovery of an organized gang of robbers in that neighborhood, implicating an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, an ex-Sheriff, and several other prominent citizens.

The Overland Mail of the 3d is anticipated.

Boat Race.

ANOTHER CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

At the race to-day for the championship, the six-oared shell-boat *Irving* carried off the belt and flag in 23 minutes and 25 seconds; the *Stephen Roberts* (barge) came in second in 24 minutes and 40 seconds. The race for double skull-boats did not come off. The single skull race was won by AUGUSTUS PRUYN.

From Georgia.

THE STATE FINANCES—THE COTTON CROP.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Comptroller-General of Georgia reports the amount of cash in the Treasury at $288,765; the public debt and bonds outstanding amount to $3,354,750; the Treasury receipts during the year sum $1,163,000, and the expenditures $874,500.

The weather is favorable for the growing cotton crop.

Acquittal of the Walker Fillibusters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Walker fillibusters, lately tried here, have all been acquitted.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. GAZZANIGA will make her reappearance here to-night as *Pauline* in "Poliuto." There will, we trust, be an enormous house to greet the great lyric tragedienne. Signors BRIGNOLI and AMODIO sustain their original parts.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.—Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON will bring out another of their charming little operas to-night. It is called "Never Judge by Appearances"—music by E. J. LODER and W. G. F. BEALE.

WINTER GARDEN.—A farce called the "The State vs. Pawkins" was brought out here last night with moderate success. It is excellently played by Messrs. JEFFERSON, HOLLAND and DAVENPORT. A laborious effort to localize the piece has not materially improved it. Mr. JOHN OXENFORD, who is the author, christened his work "Retained for the Defence," under which name it has been frequently played in this country.

Trotting Matches.

The following contests have recently transpired:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, Oct. 25, —Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

J. F. PAINE b. g. *Geo. Colley*	1	1
D. PFIFER b. g. *Phil*	2	2

Time—2:38, 2:38, 2:42.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, Oct. 25. —Sweepstakes $500, mile heats, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF b. mare	1	1
M. MAGUIRE b. m. *Cayuga Girl*	2	2
J. S. THOMPSON s. g. *Andy Mulligan*	3	3
Mr. SMITH b. m. *Mary Ann*	4	4
Mr. WALSH b. m. *Mary Warner*	drawn.	

Time—2:48, 2:42.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Preliminary Examination of the Conspirators.

COURAGEOUS SPEECH OF JOHN BROWN.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The trial of BROWN and other Harper's Ferry conspirators commenced here to-day in the Magistrate's Court. Col. DAVENPORT was the presiding Justice, and the following magistrates were associated with him on the bench: Dr. ALEXANDER, JNO. J. LOCK, JNO. F. SMITH, THOS. H. WILLIS, G. W. EICHELBERGER, C. H. LEWIS and MOSES W. BURR.

At 10½ o'clock the Sheriff was directed to bring in the prisoners, who were conducted from the jail under a guard of eighty armed men. A guard was also stationed around the Court. The court-house was bristling with bayonets on all sides.

CHARLES B. HARDING, Esq., acted as attorney for the County, assisted by ANDREW HUNTER, Counsel for the Commonwealth. The prisoners were brought in, BROWN and EDWIN COPPIE manacled together. BROWN seemed weak and haggard, with eyes swollen from the effects of wounds on the head. COPPIE is uninjured. STEPHENS seemed less injured than BROWN, but looked haggard and depressed. Both have a number of wounds on the head. JOHN COPLAND is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years old, and GREEN a dark negro, aged about thirty.

Sheriff CAMPBELL read the commitment of the prisoners, who were charged with treason and murder. Mr. HARDING, the Attorney for the State, asked that the Court might assign counsel for the prisoners, if they had none. The Court then inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when BROWN addressed the Court as follows:

SPEECH OF BROWN.

VIRGINIANS: I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have my life spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial; *but under no circumstances whatever will I be able to have a fair trial.* If you seek my blood, you can have it at any moment, without this mockery of a trial. I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with any one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence. My memory don't serve me. My health is insufficient, although improving. There are mitigating circumstances that I would urge in our favor, if a fair trial is to be allowed us. But if we are to be forced with a mere form—a trial for execution—you might spare yourselves that trouble. I am ready for my fate. I do not ask a trial. I beg for no mockery of a trial—no insult—nothing but that which conscience gives, or cowardice would drive you to practice. I ask again to be excused from the mockery of a trial. I do not even know what the special design of this examination is. I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth. I have now little further to ask, other than that I may not be foolishly insulted, only as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into their power.

At the conclusion of BROWN'S remarks, the Court assigned CHARLES J. FAULKNER and LAWSON BOTTS as counsel for the prisoners. The first-named gentleman after a brief consultation with BROWN and the others, addressed the Court as follows:

Mr. FAULKNER—I was about to remark to the Court that, although I feel at any time willing to discharge any duty which the Court can legally claim, and by authority of law, devolve upon me, I am not aware of any authority which this Court has, sitting as an Examining Court, to assign counsel for the defence. Besides, it is manifest, from the remarks just made by one of the prisoners, that he regards the appearance of counsel under such circumstances, not as a *bona fide* act, but rather as a mockery. Under these circumstances, I do not feel disposed to assume the responsibility of that position. I have other reasons for declining the position, connected with my having been at the place of action and hearing all the admissions of the prisoners, which render it improper and inexpedient for me to act as counsel. If the Court had authority to order it peremptorily I should acquiesce and obey that authority. I am not aware that there is any such power vested in this Court, but as it is the prisoners' desire I will see that full justice is done them.

Mr. BOTTS said he did not feel it to be his duty to decline the appointment of the Court. He was prepared to do his best to defend the prisoners, and he hoped the Court would assign some experienced assistant in case Mr. FAULKNER persisted in his declination.

Mr. HARDING addressed BROWN, and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. FAULKNER and BOTTS as his counsel.

Mr. BROWN replied: I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply, through the advice of some persons here, to some persons whose names I do not now recollect, to act as counsel for me, and I have sent for other counsel who have had no possible opportunity to see me. I wish for counsel if I am to have a trial, but if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said, I do not care anything about counsel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with that duty.

Mr. HARDING—You are to have a fair trial.

Mr. BROWN—There were certain men—I think Mr. BOTTS was one of them—who declined acting as counsel, but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was one, because I have heard so many names. I am a stranger here; I do not know the disposition or character of the gentleman named. I have applied for counsel of my own, and doubtless could have them, if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach me. But if that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved.

Mr. HARDING—The question is, do you desire the aid of Messrs. FAULKNER and BOTTS as your counsel? Please to answer Yes or No.

Mr. BROWN—I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me. If they had designed to assist me as counsel I should have wanted an opportunity to consult them at my leisure.

Mr. HARDING—STEVENS, are you willing those gentlemen should act as your counsel?

Mr. STEVENS—I am willing that gentleman shall (pointing to Mr. BOTTS.)

Mr. HARDING—Do you object to Mr. FAULKNER?

Mr. STEVENS—No. I am willing to take both.

Mr. HARDING addressed each of the other prisoners separately, and each stated his willingness to be defended by the counsel named.

The Court issued a peremptory order that the Press should not publish detailed testimony, as it would render the getting of a jury before the Circuit Court impossible.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Lewis Washington stated—At about one o'clock on Sunday night he was asleep, and was awakened by a noise; heard his name called; went down, and was surrounded by six men; Stevens appeared to be in command; Cook, Coppie and two negro prisoners were along, and another white man whom he afterwards recognized as Kagi. Mr. Washington then proceeded to detail all the particulars of his being taken as a prisoner with his negroes, to the Armory, and the subsequent events up to the attack by the marines and his delivery.

A. M. Kittmiller gave the particulars of his being taken prisoner and locked up; he subsequently had several interviews with Brown, who always treated them with a great deal of respect and courtesy; he endeavored to ascertain from Brown what object he had in view, and he repeatedly told him his only object was to free the slaves, and he was willing to fight the pro-Slavery men to accomplish that object; on one occasion during the attack I said to Brown, "This is getting hot work, and, if you will allow me to interfere, I can possibly accommodate matters;" he went out with Stevens with a flag of truce on Monday afternoon; he requested Stevens to remain whilst he went forward, when Stevens was fired on and fell; I recognize only Brown and Stevens; I counted only twenty-two men early in the morning, armed with Sharpe's rifles; when Stevens was lying wounded he remarked to me, "I have been cruelly deceived," to which I replied, "I wish I had remained at home."

Mr. Washington, recalled: In a conversation with Gov. Wise Brown was told he need not answer questions unless he chose; Brown replied he had nothing to conceal; he had no favors to ask—that he had arms enough for two thousand men, and could get enough for five thousand if they were wanted.

Armisted Ball declared the particulars of his arrest by the insurgents: I had an interview after his arrest with Brown, who stated that he had come for no child's play, and was prepared to carry out his designs; that his object was not to make war against the people, and they would not be injured if they remained quiet; his object was to place the United States arms in the hands of the black men, and he proposed to free all the slaves in the vicinity; Brown repeatedly said his whole object was to release the slaves; I asked him if some plan could not be arranged for the liberation of myself and the other prisoners; he said we could only be released by furnishing able-bodied slaves in the place of each; I recognize Stevens, Green, and Brown; Capt. Brown told the prisoners when the charge of the marines was about being made, that though he did not intend to injure them himself they should equally occupy the post of danger with himself; that if they were not dear enough to their fellow-citizens to accept the terms he had proposed to secure their safety they must be barbarians; Coppie on the other hand, told himself and friends to get behind the engines, that he did not wish to see any of them injured; one of the insurgents (Becham) I heard say, "I have dropped him;" I did not see Captain Brown fire once from the engine-house; do not think he fired once; Green fired several times; the prisoners never were unreasonably exposed.

John Alstadt, one of the slave owners who was brought in to the Armory with his slaves, detailed the particulars of the battering down of his door and his seizure by six armed men.

At this point Stevens appeared to be fainting, and a mattress was procured for him, on which he laid during the balance of the examination.

Mr. Alstadt, resumed: Thinks Brown fired several times; knows he saw him with a gun leveled; saw all the prisoners, except the yellow man, Copeland.

Alexander Kelly detailed the particulars of the collision with the insurgents, and the exchanging of several shots; could not identify any of the prisoners.

Wm. Johnson testified to the arrest of Copeland, the yellow man, who was attempting to escape across the river; he was armed with a spear and rifle in the middle of the Shenandoah; he said he had been placed in charge of Hall's Rifle Factory by Captain Brown.

Andrew Kennedy was at the Jail when Copeland was brought in, and I questioned him; he said he had come from the Western Reserve of Ohio; that Brown came there in August and employed him at $20 per month.

Mr. Faulkner objected to the testimony as implicating the white prisoners.

The presiding Judge said his testimony could only be received as implicating himself.

Mr. Kennedy, resumed: Copeland said that their object was to release the slaves of this country; that he knew of nineteen in the party, but there were several others he did not know.

Joseph A. Brua was one of the prisoners in the engine-house, and was permitted to go out several times with a flag of truce. During the firing, Coppie fired twice, and at the second fire, Brown remarked "That man is down." Witness then asked permission to go out, and found that Mr. Becham had just been shot, and has no doubt that Coppie shot him.

Mr. Alstadt recalled: I think that Captain Brown shot the marine who was killed; saw him fire.

The preliminary examination being concluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court.

The examination to-day was merely to see whether the charges are of sufficient importance to go before the Grand Jury. To-morrow the jury will report the bill, and the case will then be immediately called for trial. There is an evident intention to hurry the trial through, and execute the prisoners as soon as possible, fearing attempts to rescue them. In the case of servile insurrection, thirty days are not required between conviction and execution, as in other capital convictions.

THE CASE BEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Charlestown, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Judge Richard Parker on the bench, assembled at 2 o'clock. The Grand Jury were called and the Magistrates' Court reported the result of the examination in the case of Capt. Brown and the other prisoners. The Grand Jury retired with the witnesses for the State. At 5 o'clock they returned into Court and stated that they had not finished the examination of witnesses, and they were therefore discharged until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is rumored that Brown is desirous of making a full statement of his motives and intentions through the Press, but the Court has refused all further access to him by reporters, fearing that he may put forth something calculated to influence the public mind and to have a bad effect on slaves. The mother of Cook's wife was in the Court-house throughout the examination. The general belief is that he is still in the mountains, near the Ferry. On Sunday night a woman who keeps a canal lock says he came to her house and asked the privilege to warm himself. She knows him well and is a relative of his wife.]

Coppie says that he had a brother in the party, and that Brown had three sons in it. Also that there were two other persons engaged, named Taylor and Hazlett, so that, including Cook, five have escaped, twelve were killed, and five captured, making twenty-two in all.

Beyond a doubt the trial will commence to-morrow morning, although much difficulty is anticipated in obtaining a jury.

Capt. Brown's object in refusing the aid of counsel is, that if he has counsel he will not be allowed to speak himself, and Southern counsel will not be allowed to express his views.

The reason given for hurrying the trial is, that the people of the whole country are kept in a state of excitement, and a large armed force is required to prevent attempts at rescue.

It is presumed that they will demand separate trials. After conviction, but a few days will be given them before their execution.

It is thought that all but Brown will make a full confession.

The prisoners, as brought into the Court, presented a pitiable sight, Brown and Stevens being unable to stand without assistance. Brown has three sword stabs in his body, and one sabre-cut over the head. Stevens had three balls in his head, and had two in his breast, and one in his arm. He was also cut on the forehead with a rifle-bullet, which glanced off, leaving a bad wound.

SENATOR MASON ON THE REBELLION.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

A letter from United States Senator Mason, after due investigation at Harper's Ferry, says there was no insurrection in any form whatever on the part of the inhabitants of that town or vicinity. The fact is undoubted that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form. So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. Not a slave escaped, or attempted to escape, during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook, across the river, all escaped from him, and came safely back, but one, who, it appears, was drowned while crossing the river homeward bound.

THE PRISONER AT CARLISLE.

Carlisle, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Nothing has been done in the insurgent case today. The motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* is postponed until to-morrow.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MASON.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

It is right, and due to truth, that the material facts attending the late incendiary attack on the town of Harper's Ferry should be correctly understood.

There was no *insurrection*, in any form whatsoever, on the part of any of the inhabitants or residents of that town or its vicinity. There is little doubt that such insurrection was fully expected by the leader of the armed miscreants who came from the adjoining State clandestinely, and under cover of night, into the town—an expectation in which they were wofully disappointed, as fully admitted by themselves. The fact is undoubted that *not a man, black or white, joined them* after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form.

It is true that after their capture their leader (Brown) stated that he had reason to expect such assistance, and had been disappointed. But this is fully discredited by the following facts: First, that he had undisputed possession of the town from about midnight on Sunday until after mid-day on Monday, when the people of the adjoining country, learning the state of things, got together in armed bands and made a descent upon the town. Second, that during this period they seized and held in custody, besides the slaves of Mr. Washington and Mr. Allstadt, taken in the neighborhood, some five or six other slaves belonging to residents at Harper's Ferry, and found in the streets. It is stated that they put spears or lances in the hands of two or three of these negroes and compelled them to stand in the character of sentinels at the door of the engine-house, occupied by the incendiaries, but at the first assault made by the citizens the slaves threw away their pikes, and escaped to their homes for refuge. Third, they had in confinement, in addition, some thirty or forty other persons, who were found unarmed in the streets in the early hours of the morning, but no adherent or sympathizer turned up amongst them. In addition to all this, after careful inquiry and investigation on the spot, I could not learn that any man of any color (save one, hereafter to be noticed) was even suspected of being in any way accessory or privy to the plot. The exception was a man named Cook, who came to Harper's Ferry a year or two since in the character of school-master, married there, and who, after the event, it appeared, was an emissary of Brown's, and had been associated with him in Kansas. Cook imparted the plans of Brown to none in Virginia, so far as is known; or, if he did, it is certain that none acted on them. He accompanied the party to Mr. Washington's which seized him and his negroes and brought them off in the night, but none of the latter evinced any purpose to follow his fortunes. On the contrary, those that he carried off the same night into Maryland escaped from him there and returned.

I think I am warranted, on the foregoing facts, in the belief that no engagements or promises of aid from any, of any race, were given to Brown inviting his descent. On the part of the negroes, it is certain that the only emotion evinced by them was of alarm and terror, and their only refuge sought at their masters' homes.

Of the conspiracy, *outside of this State*, enough has transpired, or been obtained from papers taken with Brown's effects, to show that he acted from impressions made upon him by abolition tracts, newspapers, and orators in the circles he frequented in the non-slaveholding States. Those impressions were that it required only to put arms within immediate reach to bring about immediate insurrection in the slaveholding States—a doctrine openly inculcated, as is known, by the abolition leaders. Thus impressed, he embarked on this desperate enterprise with but nineteen men; but he had arms and weapons secreted in the mountains and thinly-populated country on the Maryland side of the river, and within four or five miles of the Virginia line at Harper's Ferry, with abundant ammunition, to have placed an effective weapon in the hands of each of at least 1,500 or 2,000 men. The exact number of these arms can never be ascertained, as they were carried off in great numbers when first discovered, or brought in by the citizens, and companies of volunteers who came from a distance, and before possession of them was taken by the regular military authorities. Amongst them were *one thousand pikes or lances*, composed of a steel blade sharpened at the point and at both edges, some six or eight inches long, and tapering from an inch or inch and a-half to the point, strongly and securely fixed on uniform wooden handles five or six feet in length—a most effective arm for hands unskilled in military weapons—leaving no doubt for whom they were destined.

The whole military equipment possessed by Brown, and seized after his capture, could not have cost less than ten thousand dollars, consisting, amongst other other things, of some two hundred Sharpe's rifles, with a like number of six-shooter pistols, *contained in the manufacturer's boxes* and not yet used, a proportionate supply of fixed ammunition for the rifles, with caps, &c., in the original boxes, hospital stores, pickaxes and shovels, unstained with use, and a large box containing ten kegs of powder.

A grave inquiry remains, which will be diligently, and, I trust, successfully prosecuted to ascertain whence the funds were derived for this military expedition of outlaws against a State of the Union, and who they were, aiding with money to furnish arms to such a leader for such a purpose.

It remains only to add, that, so far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. I could not correctly ascertain the number killed—some ten or eleven it is known were killed—some were shot in attempting to escape across the river, and their bodies not recovered; five only were captured alive, amongst them their leader, Brown; two of the five are negroes; one, a mulatto, reports that he came from Ohio to join this expedition; the other, a black, says that he came from Harrisburgh, Penn., with the like purpose; both allege that they were deceived by Brown as to the objects of the expedition.

Not a slave escaped or attempted to escape during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook across the river all escaped from him and came safely back but one, who, it appears, was drowned whilst crossing the river homeward bound.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. M. MASON.

Selma, near Winchester, Va., Oct. 21, 1859.

COL. FORBES THREATENS DAMAGING REVELATIONS.

Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There having appeared in yesterday's *Tribune* a false and malicious attack upon me, I *shall*, after the trial of John Brown, publish the correspondence between himself, his friends, and myself, which correspondence commenced about two years ago, and was continued during the Spring of 1858. Some Abolitionists of good judgment insisted strongly that I should make Brown desist from his projects, which they considered would prove fatal to the Anti-Slavery cause; and as there were sundry persons in the Free States interested, copies of most of the letters were furnished to each of them and to Brown. I could not myself take all the copies, therefore some friends occasionally copied for me. I feel sure that none of these letters were suffered to be seen by the Secretary of War—first, because I have faith in the reliability of those who had them in their hands; and secondly, because it is absolutely impossible that had such authentic evidence been placed before him, he could not have been taken so by surprise as he was at Harper's Ferry.

Respectfully, yours, H. FORBES.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS AT CLINTON HALL.

Speech of the Hon. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts—Sudden and Alarming Illness of the Senator.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee was held last night at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, having promised to deliver an address. The building was well filled, but not crowded. Dr. Snodgrass was appointed President. James A. Briggs, formerly of Ohio, and now of New-York, was the first speaker. His remarks were brief. Alluding to the Harper's Ferry insurrection, he characterized it as a mad movement, led on by an insane old man, for which the Republican Party could in no way be held responsible. Yet no man, if one of his sons had been butchered as one of Brown's sons was butchered, and the other driven thirty miles under a blazing sun, with an ox-chain galling and eating into his flesh, could be found to love Slavery. If he and his sons were so treated they would hate it. The speaker alluded in rich sarcasm to the fact that eighteen white men and five negroes were sufficient to capture a United States arsenal, in which 250 men were employed, in a town of a large population. He would like to see that number of men from the South come to any city of the North and serve the friends of the "irrepressible conflict" in the same way.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, was received with loud cheers. He spoke slowly, and did not appear well. He said: I came here to-night to meet, as I was given to understand, a few young men of the Republican Club of New-York, and to present to them a few plain and practical suggestions. Accordingly I propose to speak with entire plainness and frankness of the eventful issues now pending before the country. You are about entering, in New-York, upon an election of some importance. Our friends in other States have pronounced their verdict against the Administration. New-Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and the Empire State, are about to speak also, and it is especially important that New-York should pronounce her verdict in language not to be mistaken; for at the present time, a poor, miserable, futile effort is being made to assail the cause of Republican liberty in the State of New-York, by charging the responsibility of an insane man's acts, at Harper's Ferry, on the Republican Party. It was indeed a mean, miserable effort, but it had been clutched at by men whom the Republicans had defeated before, and whom they would defeat again. It would fail. I put the prediction, said the speaker, on record to-night, that the effort to charge the responsibility of that mad and insane act will miserably and ignominiously fail. I charge the real responsibility of the act on the Pro-Slavery Democracy. It is the legitimate fruit of the policy that has governed the country for years past. Dr. Channing said, many years ago, that the excesses of the French revolution laid at the door of the rulers, who had goaded the people to madness, and in the same way the scenes at Harper's Ferry were chargeable to the slaveholding power. What has been the action of the Slave power during the last few years? Our country was divided into two great forces. You may call it the irrepressible conflict, or what you please. On the one hand there is the proposition to extend Slavery; on the other to restrict it. The Slave power has seized the Democratic Party in this country, and has used it for the extension of Slavery. There has sprung up a party in opposition to it, accepting the doctrines of the Revolutionary fathers, when the men who laid the foundations of the Government stood——

At this point, in the midst of an unfinished sentence, Mr. Wilson was seized with an attack of vertigo, and fell back upon his seat. He was immediately surrounded by his friends, restoratives administered, and as soon as he was able to walk, supported by two gentlemen, he was led to a carriage, and conveyed to his rooms at the Astor House. At a late hour last night he was more comfortable, and will probably be fully restored in a day or two.

After his departure, Ex-Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, and Mr. Woodford, of Minnesota, addressed such of the audience as remained, but the interest of the meeting ended with Senator Wilson's departure.

NOMINATIONS.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention for the Fifth Senatorial District met last evening at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, and nominated Mr. Martin R. Brewer for State Senator. Mr. Brewer is also indorsed by the Americans.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Sixth District Republican Senatorial Convention met again last evening, at 8 o'clock, having talked and voted until 2 o'clock at their session Monday night. At that time the Convention agreed, by a vote of 18 to 2, to adjourn *sine die* at 9½ o'clock last evening, if no nomination were made previously.

A motion having been made and carried to exclude all spectators but those in the room at the opening of the session, Mr. Hiram Barney stated that the friends of Mr. Opdyke had not had sufficient time to consult together, and moved that the resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 9½ o'clock be rescinded. The motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 8. He then moved that the Convention adjourn until 5 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon. A long discussion ensued, during which the Opdyke men were charged with having broken their pledge. Mr. Keyser proposed that a Committee of one from each Ward should be appointed to consult and report at the next meeting. On motion of Mr. Spencer the Convention decided to try one more vote for a candidate, which was done, with the usual result—ten for Washington Smith, and ten for George Opdyke. Mr. Keyser then withdrew his motion to appoint a Committee, and Mr. Barney renewed his to adjourn, making the hour 8 o'clock. The motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 8.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Fifth District Republican Assembly Convention, which was held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, Horatio N. Wild was nominated. The American Convention which met at St. John's Park Hotel, in the same District, expressed their preference for the same candidate.

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the People's Party of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening at the Stuyvesant House, corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, the object being to unite the voters of the Ward in an effort to secure the selection of the best men for candidates at the coming Charter election, independent of party managing cliques. William H. Adams was appointed Chairman, and Daniel T. Macfarlan, Secretary. A Committee of Five was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, Nov. 1. The names of the Committee are as follows: Messrs. Weeks, Murch, McNeil, Robertson and Richardson. A considerable sum has been subscribed in the Ward for the furtherance of these objects. The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next.

TAMMANY HALL NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

Tammany Hall, like its prototype of Tara, is deserted. Though spending, with patriotic indifference, many dollars daily in investing the foreigner of Democratic tendencies with all the rights and privileges of citizenship, the cost has proved to be more than the profit. The good times have drawn off from the wigwam many incipient voters who feel competent to the duty of discharging their own initiation fees. Mozart Hall has reduced not a few others, and a growing disgust for the "machine" has withheld numberless aspirants. For the last week the Tammany Committee has not furnished more than fifty orders for naturalization, though their expenditures for clerk hire and rooms has exceeded that amount by far. Mr. Brown, the clerk, is most pathetic in his lamentations over the "degeneracy of the times."

WESTCHESTER AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would thank you to correct an article which appeared in the Times of Saturday relative to Westchester politics. It says, substantially, that the American County Convention nominated John W. Mills for Surrogate, and Wm. H. Pemberton for District-Attorney, and that the American Assembly Convention nominated N. Holmes Odell, the Democratic nominee, for Assembly. Both the statements are incorrect. The Assembly Convention made no nomination; it resolved that it was inexpedient to make any. The American County Convention adopted the Union ticket, headed by Wm. H. Robertson, for County Judge.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The American Senatorial Convention for the Third District, met on Monday evening, and indorsed the Republican nominee, Henry R. Pierson, Esq. The Independent Democratic Ratification meeting will be held this evening, in Conklin Hall, Atlantic-street.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Methodist Book Concern,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your Brethren,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hill, inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Dépôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Just Published—a Funny Story—all about where to buy the best cigars at three cents; also, fine gin at 2s. per bottle; port, 4s.; and best brandy at 6s. No. 37 Fulton-st. is the place where you get your money's worth.

Fleming's Golden Ale.
The above ale is beyond all question the finest in America. Just call and see samples. Let it speak for itself. Families supplied in bottles. WM. FLEMING, No. 158 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Croup! Croup!! Croup!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED BY DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—Price Reduced to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
Useful in Every House. For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

MARRIED.

Anderson—Higbee.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 24, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Geo. B. Draper, C. Van Allen Anderson, M. D., and B. Alice, second daughter of the Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., all of this City.

Bickford—Curtiss.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 24, by the Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, Isaac W. Bickford to Emma Irene, daughter of Charles Curtiss, Esq., all of this City.

Goadby—Strowd.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Price, James H. Goadby to Miss Eliza A. Strowd, of New-Orleans.

Berlett—Weir.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Osborn, Stephen H. Berlett to Emma, daughter of Edward Weir, Esq., all of Yorkville.

Hewlett—Hentz.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, in St. George's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. W. H. Moore, Mr. J. Mitchell Hewlett, of Rock Hall, Rockaway, to Miss Maggie A. Hentz, of Hempstead.

DIED.

Myers.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, Harriet Alice Myers, only daughter of Jacob and Anne E. Myers, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Oct. 27, from her grandmother's residence, No. 50 Columbia-st., New-York City.

Riddle.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 24, Catherine Thompson, youngest daughter of John and Anna Riddle, aged 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 157 West 18th-st.

Kershaw.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 24, Weldon Kershaw, aged 26 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 8 Mangin-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Clowes.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25, Lewis F. Clowes, in the 21st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 94 1st-st.

Norris.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 24, John Henry, son of James and Annie Norris, aged 5 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 183 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Disturnell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25, William Disturnell, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Prince-st., on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

Ritter.—At Richmond, Va., on Friday, Oct. 21, Susan Ann, eldest daughter of the late Henry Ritter, of this City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
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Extra Class, No. 561, Oct. 25, 1859.
75, 68, 29, 47, 15, 39, 49, 19, 11, 71, 9, 22.
Class No. 562, Oct. 25, 1859.
27, 37, 30, 19, 10, 24, 44, 32, 12, 45, 29, 57, 7[illegible].
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
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Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce to the friends of the Institution, and the public generally, the following
COURSE OF LECTURES,
to be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, the following dates:
1. Oct. 27—THE REV. T. STARR KING.
Subject—*Personal Power and its Voices.*
2. Nov. 3—ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq.,
Subject—*Characteristics of New-England Humor,* (rewritten.)
3. Nov. 10—JNO. R. THOMPSON, Esq. of Richmond, Va.
Subject—*Fools and their Uses.*
4. Nov. 17—E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq.
Subject—*Courage.*
5. Dec. 1—WILLIAM H. FRY, Esq.
Subject to be announced.
6. Dec. 8—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Subject to be announced.
Single Tickets to the course........$1 50
Admitting gentleman and lady........2 00
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Chairman Lecture Committee.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—
The Fourth Lecture of this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject—"LESSONS FOR THE HOUR.
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LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, the popular author of "Timothy Titcomb's Letters" and "Bitter Sweet," opens the course THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 26.
Subject—ART AND LIFE.
Nov. 3.—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—BARGAIN MAKERS.
Nov. 9.—WM. C. PRIME, Esq.
Nov. 16.—The Rev. R. B. THURSTON.
Nov. 23.—The Rev. JOHN KREBS, D. D.
Nov. 30.—Prof. P. A. CHADBOURNE, Williams College.
Lectures delivered at Rutgers-st. Church.
Tickets for the course........75 cents.
Single tickets........25 cents.
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Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8.
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

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OF POPULAR LECTURES
will be delivered in
SHILOH CHURCH,
Prince and Marion sts.,
on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst.,
by the
REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS,
of Brooklyn.
Subject—*The Elements of National Perpetuity.*
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE.
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THE
PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE,
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No scientific subject can be so important to man as that of his own life. No knowledge can be so incessantly appealed to by the incidents of every day as the knowledge of the processes by which he lives and acts. At every moment he is in danger of disobeying laws which, when disobeyed, may bring years of suffering, decline of powers, premature decay. Sanitary reformers preach in vain, because they preach to a public which does not understand the laws of life—laws as rigorous as those of gravitation or motion. Even the sad experience of others yields us no lessons, unless we understand the principles involved. If one man is seen to suffer from vitiated air, another is seen to endure it without apparent harm; a third concludes that "it is all chance," and trusts to that chance. Had he understood the principle involved he would not have been left to chance—his first lesson in swimming would not have been a shipwreck.
There is a daily, increasing desire for scientific knowledge. Science passes from its laboratories into the public thoroughfares. But although thousands are now anxious to understand the chief physiological laws, the majority cannot overcome their invincible repulsion from anatomical details. Many would rather remain ignorant than gain knowledge through such paths. It is believed by the author of the proposed work that a clear and accurate conception of the chief physiological laws, sufficient for ordinary practical guidance and for scientific culture, may be impressed upon the mind, and illustrated by memorable facts, *without once appealing to anatomical knowledge.* It will be his object to *expound principles* rather than to teach a science; and these principles will be illustrated by the most striking *facts* hitherto ascertained. Assuming the position of a lecturer addressing a miscellaneous audience, he will imagine that beside the Medical Student there sits an intelligent Artisan—beside the Man of Letters sits the Mother of a Family; and he will endeavor to be intelligible and interesting to all, while reproducing the *latest* discoveries of European investigators, and the results of *original research.*
The course of inquiry will include HUNGER AND THIRST, the original incentives to activity; FOOD AND DRINK in their varieties, and their relation to us; DIGESTION AND INDIGESTION, with the simple rules of diet they suggest; THE STRUCTURE AND USES OF THE BLOOD, out of which the fabric is built up; the history of the discovery of the CIRCULATION, and the paths the blood takes; the important phenomena of RESPIRATION AND SUFFOCATION; the curious processes involved in the question WHY WE ARE WARM, AND HOW WE KEEP SO; the many problems of nervous physiology concerned in FEELING AND THINKING—THE MIND AND THE BRAIN—and the respective spheres of OUR SENSES AND SENSATIONS; the mystery and familiarity of SLEEP AND DREAMS; the dispositions, habits, talents, tricks, features and maladies involved in THE QUALITIES WE INHERIT FROM OUR PARENTS; and finally, the solemn subjects of LIFE AND DEATH.
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SUBJECT—"ROME, 1859."
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ELIZABETH H. WHITTIER.
A TRIBUTE TO LADY FRANKLIN.
An article by the REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.
Subject—
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1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

CLASSES IN VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY.
THE NEW FRENCH METHOD.
CHEVE'S SYSTEM.

Desiring to give the public an opportunity of testing this method, Mlle. SAUVAGEOT respectfully offers a course of 20 lessons FREE. For tickets personally apply at No. 835 Broadway, during this week only, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 8 till 9 P. M. Morning Classes for ladies; Evening Classes for ladies and gentlemen.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS.
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 28th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $50 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 57½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS— At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

A PRACTICAL MEDIUM FOR SUPPLYING schools with competent teachers, and parents (gratuitously) with circulars of schools, may be found in the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason et al. French and music teachers wanted.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 28th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, REopens Nov. 1. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy. Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by Dr. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER BJERG, Esq. Boys fitted for college or business, and received in the family of Dr. R., at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., where Dr. Richards or a teacher may be consulted daily from 11 to 2. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 1.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S FREE CLASSES FOR the Violin and Flute will be open for new pupils at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, at the Academy, No. 288 Bowery. Instruments and books furnished without charge. All invited. Boys' Free Class Saturday, at 10 o'clock. Also private lessons every day and evening.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, &c., &c., and thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as tutor or public instructor. Best testimonials and references. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTANT IN a boarding school for boys; he must be a communicant of the P. E. Church, a classical and a German scholar, and also a firm, yet mild, disciplinarian; a candidate for orders preferred. Address, with reference and terms, the Rev. WM. L. PECK, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach her own language to foreigners, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or a few pupils to take private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address R. M., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSIC AND GERMAN.—A TEACHER OF these branches is wanted immediately. He must speak and write English well. Location about 40 miles from New-York. Address MUSIC, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. ROY, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND Spanish languages, can dispose of two hours every day. None but first-rate pupils need apply. Address No. 537 Houston-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BEtween Broadway and 2d-av. To let, with board, two front rooms on second, two on third floor, and front basement. The house and situation are pleasant, and, as well as a first-class table, will be found the comfort and pleasantness of an elegant home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM ON THE second floor, with bath-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; a single room on the third floor for a single gentleman, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant location, No. 15 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE SMALL family would let to a gentleman a well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom communicating, with or without breakfast; home pleasant and location desirable. Apply at No. 84 Macdougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston. No others taken.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FURNISHED BACK room on the first floor, and a front room on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING—NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for a party of single gentlemen. House first-class, location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, with full or partial board, but a few minutes' walk from the ferries; pleasant location; but few boarders. Call and see at No. 9 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a respectable family; house with modern improvements. Apply at 183 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN will find board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st.; the best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with bedroom, will be vacated at No. 40 West 16th-st., by the occupant's going South. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN PIERREPONT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom in the most desirable part of the City; a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequaled location. For particulars address, with real name and place of business, H. W., *Times* Office, New-York, or Box No. 204 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double and single room in a small family where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURnished room to let, with board, to two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife, in a house where there are but few other boarders. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— Rooms to let, with board, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED—$40 PER MONTH; BROOKlyn or New-York.—An American gentleman and wife wish a furnished apartment and partial board, in a quiet private family of their own country people; Episcopalians preferred. Address, with particulars, TUBAL, Box No. 3,393 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ABOUT THE 1ST DECEMber, for a gentleman, wife, and child 3 years of age, in a private family. Terms must be moderate, and location in vicinity of Astor-place. A family disposed to furnish such accommodations will please address B. G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for a gentleman, wife and little child, 3½ years old; terms $60 per month; location from 14th-st. to 23d-st., and from 9th to 6th avs. Religious family preferred. Best reference given and required. Address particulars to W. A. R., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND TWO children, in pleasant location, between 18th and 42d sts., west of 6th-av.; private family preferred, and references exchanged. Address C. W., Box No. 1,853 Lower Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 14th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. S. T., Box No. 465 lower Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET.—ELEGANT PARLORS, with small rooms attached, suitable for a dentist or any other business; also, furnished or unfurnished rooms for gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements, and cars and stages pass the door every minute. For further particulars, inquire at 163 6th-av.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st., a richly furnished suite of rooms, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, will be rented together or separate to gentlemen only, with breakfast if desired, in a private family, by applying at No. 141 Ninth-st., a few doors from Broadway.

A LADY WITHOUT ANY FAMILY, HAVING a first class house in one of the best locations in the City, two blocks from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, wishes the loan of $100 from a gentleman, where he will find a good home, and a well-furnished room, and good board. Address D. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to one or two gentlemen in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on second floor of a nice house on 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be let with or without board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Price, with board, $12 a week. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A comfortable and convenient front room in the third story, with privilege in a pleasant parlor if desired, at No. 62 East 22d-st.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET.—SUITES OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table, in the above first-class house. Conveniently located near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR SINgle gentlemen. Apply at No. 1 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY OCT. 29, $100, FOR WHICH A handsome furnished room or rooms, in a house with all the modern improvements, in a genteel and central location in New-York City, with the privilege of the same in Washington, D. C., for the Winter, will be given, or a mortgage on $1,500 worth of household furniture, payable in thirty days, with interest. Address A. Z. MIDDLETON, Union-square Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES VALUABLE ILLINOIS LANDS—Located in Will County, two miles from station on Illinois Central Railroad, about 45 miles from Chicago; well watered and very desirably located, and well adapted for farming purposes. Will be sold low—portion cash, balance on bond and mortgage; or would exchange for first-class New-York City or Brooklyn unincumbered property. Any one wishing to engage in farming in the West, a very favorable opportunity now offers. Apply to GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several desirable building sites situate in the Town of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y. A part of these lots are situated in the centre of the town, and are beautifully located for building, the Chemung River running directly in the rear. They will be sold, or exchanged for City or country property in the immediate vicinity of the City. For description of property and particulars, apply to ALEX. P. KINNAN, No. 233 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a well-built dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c. Will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. House and furniture new last Spring, and now in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av., or to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 13th-st., consisting of one three and one two-story attic and basement brick house; also the rear building. The above property is well-suited for first-class tenant houses or for manufacturing purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear. Lots 50 feet front 103 deep. D. THOMSON, 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty on 3d-av., the best on the av.; two houses and lots, for $11,000; now rented for $2,000; also, a fine property in fee, on the Bowery, not far from Broome-st.; rented for $2,000. For further particulars, apply to
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 30th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs; fine location; lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, with a substantial frame house in fine order, filled in with brick; has modern improvements, and is a large, roomy house. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from dépôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 25x65, Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in replete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inqure on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON 34th-st., 120 feet from Broadway; 2 lots on 41st-st., 150 feet from Madison-av. Also, a number of plots in Broadway, between 25th and 45th sts., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house well located, No. 290 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—The sloop VICTORY, of Glasgow, of 140 tons burden, in good condition, will be sold low or exchanged for real estate on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE, VERY LOW.—A number of houses on 5th-av., below $15,000 each; also, a house with stable on Madison-av.; also, a house in East 12th-st., and two in 42d-st., and one in West 37th-st. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas-house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, FROM NOV. 1 to May 1, at Audubon Park, 9 miles from Chambers-st., on the Hudson River Railroad, a large house in excellent order, with fine lawn, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. The house is a comfortable Winter residence, well warmed, supplied with hot and cold water on each floor, and having all the water conveniences of a town house. It is situated on the river bank, three minutes' walk from the railroad station at 152d-st., and will be rented as above at a moderate rate to a good tenant, or an arrangement can be made for a longer period. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, No. 57 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat and farm on south side of Staten Island. The improvements are of first-class, the grounds well laid out, and the land in high state of cultivation. Perfectly healthy, views fine and extensive, near a station of the railroad. Terms liberal. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 1,049 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACES AND FARMS IN ORANGE COUNTY FOR SALE—1,000 acres, in fine farms, from 30 to 200 acres; also, a number of country seats on the banks of the Hudson. Having resided in Orange County, Mr. M. can give all particulars from a personal knowledge of their locality, &c. Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country seat of 17 acres at Yonkers. Full particulars will be given on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 3 o'clock. Also, building sites of from one to five acres at Yonkers.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH garden, &c., at Orange, N. J., will be sold low if immediate application is made to MOTT & GILMORE, No 157 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR, OR PARTS OF second and third floors of a three-story brick house in Hampden-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, to a small family, without children. Gas, water and bath in the house. Convenient to cars in either avenue. Rent moderate. Address ACTIVE, Box No. 136 *Times* office.

TO LET.—A MOST COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, three story and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, to let immediately. There are 17 boarders now in the house. Rent $1,200, quarterly in advance, and board three grown persons. None but a small responsible party will be treated with.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

PREMISES WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The building and grounds known as No 463 Houston-st., formerly occupied as a marble factory, within 75 feet of Bowery, can be rented in whole or part. The property is 50 feet front and 125 feet deep, having an engine 25-horse power in good order. For particulars inquire of S. H. COMBS, No. 105½ Essex-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORES IN THE BUILDING CORNER Hall-place and 7th-st., opposite the new Tompkins Market and Cooper Institute; also, second floor in same being 75 feet square, one entire room; third floor, now head-quarters National Guard.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LONG LEASE, AT A VERY LOW rent, of a fine corner store on 6th-av., nicely fitted up, and now doing a good meat business; has stable, dwelling, and large ice-house, and everything required for doing a large provision business.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished, one hundred feet from 8th-av., in 53d-st., and will be let low for one or more years. This is a very desirable place to live. Apply on the premises.

TO LET CHEAP.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let up town with all the modern improvements, neatly furnished, crockery, kitchen utensils, splendid carpets and mirrors, beds and mattresses. Possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HANDsomely furnished house on Murray Hill, full width, high stoop, a fine yard and modern improvements; other occupants, owner and wife; rent moderate. Inquire at No. 42 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN A PRIVATE house, No. 4 Market-st., two rooms on the third floor, with Croton and waste pipe. References required.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BROWN-STONE house, with modern improvements, at once, for the small sum of $45 per month and board to a gentleman and wife. A good chance for a small respectable family.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—TO SMALL AMERICAN FAMILIES— floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE 4-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Possession immediately. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st., or No. 90 East 18th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in 14th-st., for 6 months; size, 25x65x100 feet, four stories high, basement, brown stone, magnificently furnished, and every possible convenience.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO rent until 1st of April. The four-story dwelling-house No. 152 West 21st-st., beautifully furnished throughout. Rent $150 per month to a responsible and private family. Call, for two days, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold sts. Apply to PRICE & SONS, Label Publishers, No. 108 Fulton-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 394 SEVENTH-AV., NEAR 34th-st.; also, the second story; very desirable rooms for a small family. Apply in the candy store, next door, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSE, OR A double house, with all modern improvements, in a respectable locality, to rent for a term of years, by a private family. The house may either be finished or in course of erection, during which the tenant's wishes might be considered. Address F. R. HOUSE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS LOCATED NEAR Madison-square, with permanent board for three or four persons, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The best of reference required and given. Address MERCHANT, three days, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE for a small private family; location central, and rent to be moderate, in consideration of extra care of house and furniture. The most satisfactory references will be given. Address H., Box No. 2,049 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A small, private family. Location from 14th-st. to 30th-st., 4th to 8th-av. Possession 1st November, or at once. Will take it for six months or longer. Rent $1,000. Address CHARLES, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL NEAT TWO OR THREE-story brick house, located between 4th and 40th sts. and 2d and 8th avs. Rent from $300 to $450. Possession at once. Call or address, for three days, M'KENDREE, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, THREE stories, high stoop, between 14th and 50th sts., and 7th and Lexington avs. Price from $7,000 to $10,000. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.— The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, been used a few months, in perfect order, rich full tone, worth $400, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR Scale Pianos, full iron frame, patent damper, unequaled for standing in tune. Wareroom No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.; Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BARMORE celebrated gold medal premium pianos, at great bargains, at No. 348 Bleecker-st. Two 7-octave second-hand pianos, in fine order, for $160 and $170; good as new; one for $50.

ORGAN FOR SALE—ONE SIX STOP ORGAN, Gothic case, painted oak, general swell, one octave pedals; a very full, sweet, round tone; warranted; will be sold low for cash.
W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BAcon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced and possessing a fine voice, is desirous of obtaining a situation as soprano singer in a church in this City. Address J. E. G., Box No. 3,467 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTED DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.— FOR SALE—Cases containing about 3.300 extra fine Bulbs, in assorted packages, received from Messrs. P. Van Waveren & Co.'s celebrated nursery in Holland. Catalogues gratis. BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO.,
Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $50 per ton. For sale by CHAS. V. MAPES, Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-s

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES,
Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses. By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,
A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.
OPEN FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.
ALSO,
A very large assortment of SILVER HUNTING AND OPEN FACE LEVER Watches, full ruby jeweled; also, Silver Hunting Duplex Watches, and Silver Hunting and open face cylinder escapement do. The above is believed to be the largest sale of Watches ever offered in New-York, as the stock consists of upwards of $30,000. They will be sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers, and will be positively sold without regard to cost of importation. Terms at sale. The Watches will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Wednesday, one day previous to the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
The property of J. D. Johnson, Esq., to be sold as he is leaving for the South,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. The horses are an elegant span of long tail steel grays, full 16 hands high, eight years old, of elegant style and action, and can trot together easily in four minutes, and are warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way, and are believed to be as fine as any span in the City; have been driven by the owner for the last eighteen months.
ALSO,
An elegant open barouche, Prince's metal mountings, built to order by John R. Lawrence, Esq.; also, an elegant carriage by same maker; also, an elegant double harness to match, made to order by Lowden.
The whole to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock contained in the store No. 808 Broadway.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, a large and valuable stock of first-class furniture, consisting of every variety of
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM,
LIBRARY,
DINING and
CHAMBER SUITES,
The whole of which has been made in the best manner, and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat.
TERMS: Under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months' approved paper.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., wines, liquors and segars. Assignee's sale continued from Sept. 27, being a choice lot and part of a valuable stock selected and imported expressly for first-class trade, every article guarantied as represented. The sale will be in every way worthy of attention, viz: Port wine, very old and rare; white do., bottled in Oporto, in bond; very pale and delicate Sherries; golden do.; full-flavored rum; do. Madeiras; hocks; clarets; brandies, part very old and choice, vintage guaranteed 1802, pure, in original packages; do. later vintages, in bond, in ¼ and ⅛ casks; do. in cases and demijohns; very old Nabob Jamaica rum; Antigua, Grenada and St. Croix do.; Daniel Boone Bourbon whisky; old Scotch and Irish do., in ¾ puncheons, demijohns and cases; Holland gin in original cases; English do.; also, very choice London Dock Jamaica rum, has been in late owner's possession 23 years; also, a large and well-selected stock of segars, in the usual-sized packages, viz: about 47,000 La Rosa, Operas, Conchas, Regalias and Medias, Regalias, Londres, Communes, Prensades, &c., from the best factories in Havana; also, a few valuable lots of wine remaining unsold in our cellar from the sale of June 29.

The above stock is to be cleared off, without reserve, and we can assure our friends that the stock is of very superior quality, and having known the late owner for upwards of two years, we can confidently recommend it. The amount duplicated since last sale confirms our recommendations.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1859, at 11 o'clock, at No. 86 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel; handsome damask and lace window curtains, large pier and mantel mirrors, large oval mirrors, carved rosewood centre tables, marble tops; carved rosewood etagere, with mirror in back; rosewood sofa, chairs, tables, &c. Also, oak dining-room furniture, buffet extension table and chairs, mahogany French bedstead, dressing bureau, marble top; toilet-tables, lounges, &c., handsome painted cottage furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c.; handsome French dinner and tea sets, glassware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues, previous to the sale, at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, OCT. 27, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 17 Front, corner of Dock-st., chamber furniture as good as new—Bedsteads, mattresses, looking-glasses, washstands, toilet crockey, carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerators, stoves, &c.
Also, Bar-room Furniture as good as new—Handsome counter and shelving, 2 pier glasses, 24 office chairs and cushions, 3 round and 5 square walnut tables, window shades, beer mugs and glasses, awning, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 19 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts.
Mahogany, Parlor and Chamber Furniture—Mattresses and bedding, pier glass, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, walnut extension table, chairs, crockery, &c., all in good order.

AT AUCTION.
HENRY T. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY,
All the contents of the private residence
No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av.,
Will be sold to the highest bidder.
The house is furnished throughout with very fine furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, paintings, piano-forte, crockery, silver and glassware, &c., &c.
Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.
N. B.—2d, 3d and 4th-av. cars pass a short distance from the house.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 600 cases of Boots and Shoes at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Extra inducements will be offered at this sale both to City and country dealers, as the goods are all prime and desirable. Catalogues and samples ready early on morning of sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., a general assortment of household furniture, fine English three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, looking-glasses, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, bolster and pillows, blankets, sheets, bedding, &c.; also, stoves, kitchen utensils, tinware, clocks, &c.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION— Consisting of Camelias, Azeleas, Cacti, Ferns, Heaths, Begonias, and several varieties of variegated and ornamental-leaved plants, from Louis Menaud, Albany, N. Y., to be sold on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF GUTTA-PERCHA BELTING.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of gutta-percha belting, together with one office-desk, two chairs, and an iron safe.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS, No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & CO., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—
For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Urethral and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, thoroughly eradicated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 136 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 17 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTTER MATHEY against ULLMAN & BRANCHU FILS.—Summons for a money demand on contract—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-st., in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest from Feb. 8, 1859, besides the costs of this action.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s28-law W*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JONATHAN JARVIS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. EVENS and HARRIET EVENS, his wife, Defendants.—Summons for Relief (Commission not Served).—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, corner of South-Seventh and First streets, City of Brooklyn (late City of Williamsburgh), within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated August 11, 1859. ANDREW J. PROVOST,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post-office address, Williamsburgh, N. Y. law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY,
o5-law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, JR., } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 19, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
Administratrix.
o26—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day oft April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
o5-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

[illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE [illegible]. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible] principal Towns and Cities of [illegible] BELGIUM, ITALY, [illegible] BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY, [illegible] PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, [illegible] SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN; ALSO ON [illegible] CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c., &c.
[illegible] ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 [illegible] sight, for sale in sums to suit.

[illegible]ITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—[illegible] bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, BANK OF LIVERPOOL, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums from £1 upwards. [illegible] by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible] travelers, available in all the principal cities of the [illegible]

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
[illegible] letters of credit for travelers available in all parts [illegible] world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, [illegible], Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
[illegible] daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. [illegible] from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits [illegible] on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. [illegible] per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; [illegible] SEELEY and JOHN McLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. [illegible] CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE.
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock [illegible] MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, [illegible] be opened at the Bank of America, in this [illegible], on and after Monday, the 24th inst. [illegible] authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over [illegible] years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi [illegible] did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have [illegible] declared, with an accumulated surplus of [illegible]443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, [illegible] not the personal liability clause, and has 25 [illegible] to run. St. Louis is considered one of the [illegible] and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are [illegible]. The attention of capitalists and others is called [illegible] the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid [illegible] the time of subscribing, the residue within the next [illegible] year, as the Directors may call on due notice, [illegible] may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE undersigned, a master appointed by the hon. Court of Chancery for the State of Vermont, at the term thereof holden at Rutland on the second Tuesday of September, 1859, to examine and settle the accounts of the Trustees of said road, accrued since the last settlement thereof, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of the said appointment, on the 11th day of November, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York; when and where all [illegible] in interest are notified to attend. E. N. BRIGGS, [illegible] in Chancery.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to [illegible] in their subscriptions: the first installment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.
A. R. VAN NEST, } Commissioners.
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES,

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, No. 38 Wall-st., Oct. 25, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders, at the Banking House, on and after Nov. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Oct. 24, 1859.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after Tuesday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

$16,800.—FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF mortgages on improved property in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., valued at over three times the amount. Vouchers as to the value of the property will be furnished. These mortgages draw 10 per cent. interest, payable in New-York. Apply to R. N. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE [illegible] cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity. This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. L. with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, A PATENT FOR THE manufacture of a very salable article throughout the country, which will pay a large profit and sell readily for cash. The business can be got under way with but little expense. The patent extends throughout the country. Address Box No. 4,068 Post-office, which will receive attention.

WANTED—A PARTY ACQUAINTED WITH THE Ointment and Liniment trade to take charge of the same, with from $3,000 to $5,000, for the purpose of extending the business; the articles are first-class in the market, affording a sure chance for a fortune in a few years. Address E. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, or to No. 314 Bowery.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000 cash capital, in a well-established legitimate business, yielding a profitable percentage, and done exclusively for cash. None but principals treated with. The best of references given and required. Address W. H. MELISH, No. 407 Broadway, New-York.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE ONLY one in a village within 10 miles of the City Hall, which with attention will yield a profit of $1,500 to $2,000 a year. To a capable apothecary it will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

REAL ESTATE.—FOR SALE, AN ESTABLISHed real estate business; office located in Nassau-st. Furniture, maps, &c., included in the sale. For particulars, inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st. or CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. [illegible] REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELebrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She [illegible] the name of future wife or husband; also, that of [illegible] visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 [illegible] av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. [illegible], 1859, trains will leave [illegible]-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 12 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M., 4, 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary, Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yapshank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

EXPRESS TO EUROPE.—THE GLOBE EXpress, No. 28 Broad-st., sends by every steamer, daguerreotypes, photographs, presents, and packages of every description or size, and at moderate rates, to any place in Europe; while the correspondents of the Express, in every city in Europe, receive packages there for delivery in this country. L. W. MORRIS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
COMPOSITE IRON RAILING.
Secured by letters patent, Feb. 13, 1852; reissued Sept. 6, 1859.
Is the strongest
IRON FENCE
made of wrought iron. Its durability is equivalent to its strength; and as to price, it is CHEAPER THAN ANY IRON RAILING MANUFACTURED.
We are prepared to furnish all styles of
WIRE AND CAST IRON RAILINGS, &c.
IRON GRATES,
VERANDAHS,
FARM FENCES.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON FOUNDRY WORK.
The public is respectfully informed that we are the only persons legally authorized to sell
WICKERSHAM'S FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS,
Patented June 2, 1857.
NOTICE.
A recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania prohibits persons from ordering, by letter or person, any of our celebrated WIRE RAILING, made under the patent of Feb. 13, 1849, of any other manufacturers than ourselves; also, that we are the sole owners of the patent of March 6, 1847, reissued June 28, 1859, for the fabric of the WIRE RAILING, and other articles manufactured under said patent; and also of Folding Iron Bedsteads, patented June 2, 1857.
We respectfully notify the public to this effect, and shall hold all persons infringing the same responsible for damages.
Catalogues containing several hundred designs of Iron Work furnished on receipt of four three-cent postage stamps, and mailed to any part of the United States.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.
MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage........$15 | Deck........$6
The splendid steamship MARION, WM. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans......	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga..........	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.........	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga...........	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala...	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.......	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.....	30 00	To Columbia, S. C........	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn......	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.....	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.....	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla...........	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 29.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau........$45
Passage Money to Havana........60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana........15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail Nov. 9.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GAZZANIGA. POLIUTO.
NOTICE.—The managers take great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the great tenor,
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE.
Due notice will be given of his first appearance.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26. The sale of seats for this evening's POLIUTO and to-morrow's TRAVIATA commences this morning.
The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear on six nights prior to her departure for an extended concert-tour through the United States.
The first of the "Gazzaniga nights" will take place
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock,
when will be given the new opera of
IL POLIUTO.
In which opera Madame GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in the leading rôle of Paulina.
In consequence of the shortness of Mme. GAZZANIGA'S engagement,
IL POLIUTO
cannot be repeated.
The opera will be produced with a
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE and NEW SCENERY,
painted expressly for this work by Sig. H. W. CALYO.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
In the First Act,
INTERIOR OF THE CATACOMBS.
In the Second Act,
The Triumphant Entrée of Severus into Mitylene, with a
GRAND ARCADE TRIOMPHE,
FULL MILITARY BAND OF THE STAGE.
A new scene for the last act has been painted during the Summer recess, in addition to the new scenery painted last season.
CHARACTERS.

Paulina........	Mme. Gazzaniga
Polyutus........	Sig. Brignoli
Severus........	Sig. Amodio
Felix........	Sig. Sbolo
Nearous........	Sig. Rubio
Callisthenes........	Sig. Muller

The magnificent Orchestra and Military Stage Band, under the direction of Sig. MUZIO.
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA,
Having now fully recovered, will make her first appearance in America on
THURSDAY, Oct. 27, in LA TRAVIATA.
The sale of tickets for Traviata commences on Wednesday.
On FRIDAY, revival of the celebrated opera of
MARIA DI ROHAN.
Mme. GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in her great part of Maria di Rohan.
MME. STRAKOSCH........as........Gonde
SIGNOR STIGELLI........as........Chalais
The great baritone, Sig. FERRI,
Will appear for the first time as Chevreuse, a part in which he enjoys a great European reputation.
MARIA DI ROHAN will be produced with entirely new dresses.
ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE,
On a most magnificent scale. Full particulars will be given on Thursday.
In active preparation, the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Which will be brought out in the most gorgeous style; and Mozart's
MAGIC FLUTE.
Due notice will be given of the arrival of
Mlle. CRUVELLI and Sig. SUSINI.
Tickets may be had at the box-office of the Academy of Music; SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st; No. 2 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.; and at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S music stores.

THE OPERA—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets and choice seats for the Opera and other places of amusement may always be had at the Office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, No. 2 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING
Pronounce the entire and grand success of the
NEW PLAY.
It will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
FAST MEN
OF
THE OLDEN TIME.

Charles II., King of England........	Mr. Levere
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.....	Mr. Lester Wallack
In which he will sing the song of Simon the Cellarer.	
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham....	Mr. Brougham
Lycurgus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Dogberry........	Mr. Blake
Amen Squeak, a Parish Beadle........	Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser........	Mr. Dyott
Jeremiah Thin, his Man........	Mr. Young
Dunstable, a Strolling Player........	Mr. Floyd
Balaam, Valet to Rochester........	Mr. Sloan
Joskin........	Mr. C. Parsloe
Graff Barney........	Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelaugh........	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay........	Mrs. Sloan
Sylvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvemouse........	Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca........	Mrs. Vernon
Bell, Barmaid of the "Horns"........	Miss Tree
New Scenery........by........	Isherwood.
New Music........by........	Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Dances........by........	Miss Henrarde.

To conclude with the laughable Farce
BATHING.
In rehearsal—A Comic Duality, called GOING IT BLIND, in which Messrs. BROUGHAM and WALCOT will appear.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
Places may be secured one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
DOT.
DOT.
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DOT.
DOT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26,
The beautiful home picture and one of the most touching representations ever afforded from the drama.
DOT!
DOT! DOT!
DOT! DOT!
DOT! DOT!
DOT!
DOT!
DOT!
With its inimitable group of artists.
Dot, by Miss Agnes Robertson.
Caleb Plummer, by Jefferson.
Tackleton, by Johnston.
John, by H. Pearson.
Mrs. Fielding, by Mrs. Blake.
May, by Mrs. J. H. Allen.
The Blind Girl, by Miss Stevens.
Ned, by Davenport.
After which
THE STATE vs. PAWKINS,
In which Miss Jefferson, G. Holland and Davenport will appear.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.
N. B.—The curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager........Mr. G. L. Fox.
Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7¼.
THIS EVENING, Oct. 26 1859,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

D'Artagnon, Mr. J. E. Nagle	Richelieu, Mr. Edwards
King Louis, Mr. McClosky	Boniface, Mr. G. L. Fox
Ann of Austria........	Miss Cappell

To be succeeded by the Comic Pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBLER.
After which, the Musical Burletta of
NO; Or, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.
To conclude with
ROBERT MACAIRE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
JEUDI, 27 Octobre, 1859—9em Soirée D'Abonnement.
1er representation,
LES CROCHETS DU PERE MARTIN.
Drame moral en 3 actes. Representé 200 fois sur le Theatre de la Gaîté joue par Messrs. Bertrand, Barry, Juignet, Loiret, Edgard, Tallot, Alphonse, Leon, Mesd. Adolphe, Karsch, Darcy, Antoinette, Ines et Alice.
2em representation,
TAMBOUR BATTANT.
Joue par Mesd. Darcy, Karsch, MM. Juignet et Leon.
Ordre du spectacle—1. Tambour. 2. Les Crochets du Père Martin.
DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA—Tous les LUNDI, MERCREDI et VENDREDI.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FOURTH WEEK and CONTINUED TRIUMPH of the new, touching and life-like Moral Drama,
OUT OF THE DEPTHS;
OUT OF THE DEPTHS;
OUT OF THE DEPTHS;
OUT OF THE DEPTHS;
OR,
WOMAN'S LOVE AND LIFE!
WOMAN'S LOVE AND LIFE!
WOMAN'S LOVE AND LIFE!
A thrilling Story of reality, which, on account of its unexampled popularity, will be repeated
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26,
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
in the consummate style of perfection which has won for it so much applause and such general approbation.
After which (in the Evening) the ballet pantomime of
THE ROSE OF SHARON.
Two living Marbled SEALS are now here, just received, and may be seen disporting in their native element. Here is, also, the ARAB GIANT, 7½ feet high, 21 years old; the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Trunk of a Tree from the Mount of Olives, &c., all to be seen without extra charge. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 13 cents extra.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEW MUSIC, DANCES AND BALLADS.
HORN, WHITE AND DAVIS
Appear together every evening.
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PARK BENJAMIN
Will read a new Satirical and Humorous
POEM,
Entitled, "THE PRESS,"
before the
HAMILTONIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION,
At the ODEON, Williamsburgh, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A Musical Entertainment at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

LAST WEEK OF THE FAIR.
The great exhibition of the American Institute must close on SATURDAY next, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. All who have failed to visit the FAIR during its progress are reminded that but a few days remain in which to view this vast collection of the fruits of American industry, art and genius, comprising many specimens of great scientific merit.
Dodworths' celebrated band plays every evening. Admission 25 cents.

ENGAGEMENT OF GAZZANIGA FOR SIX NIGHTS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING the popular prima donna
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
will make her first appearance this season, on which occasion she will sing, for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
the rôle of Paulina in the new opera of POLIUTO, which, in consequence of the shortness of Madame Gazzaniga's engagement cannot be repeated.

TO THE FRIENDS OF POETRY, TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION!—CRAMMOND KENNEDY, the young preacher, will deliver his newly written Poem, *The Inebriate*, on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the Antioch Baptist Church, 7th-av., near 13th-st. Admittance free. A collection will be taken up and devoted to a benevolent purpose, which will be made known at the meeting.

MLLE. SPERANZA HAVING NOW FULLY recovered, will make her first appearance TO-MORROW, as Violetta in LA TRAVIATA.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
DOORS OPEN AT HALF-PAST SIX.
TO COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.

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BY TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
BY TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
BY TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
BY TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
Entitled
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THE ELECTION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1859,
And every night till further notice,
Will be presented the new and original three-act Comedy, entitled
THE ELECTION.
With the following excellent distribution of characters:

Mr. Dodgson, an Attorney........	Mr. G. Jordan
Mr. Wapshott, a Lawyer........	Mr. H. F. Daly
Mr. Honeybun, a retired wholesale Grocer........	Mr. Mark Smith
Peckover, President of the Wide Awakes.	Mr. C. Peters
Topper, Chairman of the Night Owls.	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Crawley........ { Free and	Mr. Jeffries
Copperthwaite........ Independent	Mr. Munerett
Old Winkle........ Electors, }	Mr. Brown
Mr. Gathercole, Editor of the Torchlight of Freedom........	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Mr. Spitchcock, Editor of the American Patriot........	Mr. J. A. Smith
Snapper, a Sheriff's Officer........	Mr. Henry
Trundle, Clerk to Dodgson........	Mr. Levick
James, Servant to Mr. Honeybun........	Mr. Evans
Mrs. Honeybun, Mr. Honeybun's second wife........	Miss Laura Keene
Clara Honeybun, her Step-daughter.	Miss Annie Deland

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENNS.
ACT I.—MR. DODGSON'S PRIVATE OFFICE.
An execution for debt—The bird *non est*—The prospect of an election—A prospective retainer—Lawyers and politics—A threatened innovation—The elasticity of the American Eagle—The coast clear—A patent-safe game—A novel hiding-place—A voice from below—Political pipe-laying—A visitor and a friendly reception—Punch his head—Unexpected intelligence—A place of refuge—A false alarm—A press of business—The beauties of buying out a defunct establishment—Vain regrets—The peculiar advantages of the criminal branch of the profession—Love and Law—An esthetic stepmother—A female Jeremy Bentham—Love served with a writ of ejectment—A will wanted—The first client—A slight doubt as to a professional entry in the bill of costs—A box by the name of Gridley—To dun and be done—Letting in clients and creditors—A will with an awkward reservation—The President of the Wide Awakes in disguise—Five, on account, if you please—An important secret—The necessary qualifications for Congress—Fighting a cross—The honor of a Congressional District in jeopardy—Unparalleled iniquity—A candidate wanted—A modest politician—Hard shell, soft shell and shell out—Political respectability—Heavy weights of the Rochester Convention—Where to find a candidate—Peter Cooper's Reform Club—Unwelcome news—Cupid at bay—Dodgson a mediator—Let loose the big dog—Novel mode of obtaining an introduction—A snug retreat—Mrs. Honeybun and husband—A poodle endangered—Hydrophobia—Cauterization—Not the *dogs*, my own leg—Man's disquietude—Canine fortitude—The limit of horse-power—Old fogeyism—The degeneracy of the age—Hyfalutin ideas of modern progress—High Priests of Humbug—The blue stocking goddess of esthetics in the shell—A woman misplaced—The exercise of her mission denied her—Flattery and flummery—A front seat in the House of Representatives for $2,000—A female Rarey—Free and independent electors—President of the Night Owls—The editors of the Torchlight of Freedom and the American Patriot—The greatest good of the greatest number—Number one, of course—Time-hallowed rights—Profligacy of the opposition—No advertisements—No printing bills—No gin—No beef—Destruction of the Constitution—The proper estimation of a voter's worth—Principles be blowed—Where's his money?—The modern Cincinnatus—Buncombe—The indorsement by the party—The candidate approved—HONEYBUN and PURITY OF ELECTION.

ACT II—A PARLOR AT MR. HONEYBUN'S.
The requisite qualities of a political speech—Downtrodden women's rights—Congressional labor—How to ascertain what it amounts to—An infinitesimal quotient—A cold cross (Honey) bun—The candidate don't like it—He finds out what his principles are—Constitutional conservatism—The question of money—Marvels of Washington society—A deluge of aristocratic pasteboard of the Prussian Blue B—Description—A flattering prospect—Esthetical crinoline finds a niche at last—The pedal extremities of poetry and statesmanship under one's own mahogany—How speeches are made—Politicians are requested to N. B.—The peculiarities of American mobs—A difference of opinion—Honeybun not of an acrobatic turn—A lunatic asylum wanted—A friend in need—A young man of a forgiving turn of mind—A dangerous accident—Honeybun's eye loses all distinction of color—Everything looks blue—A division of capital—Cutting off the enemy's resources by an ingenious plan—An opponent—A politician's honor assailed, as if there were any such thing—Half notes at a discount—Injured susceptibility healed—The President of the Wide-Awakes—Another customer in the market—The first installment—Peckover's dignity offended—Compunctions of conscience—Terror in the camp—Buying off an opponent—Honeybun signs his own death warrant—Triumphal arches—Green's local charities—Do it in beef—Open hearts and open pockets—The Night Owls—Being put up to the Governor's figure—Putting it in strong language—Cocktails for the crowd—Demoralizing the community—The brass band—Down among the dead men—The maniac, very loud—Two deputations—Political opinions—The Registry Law—The Mormons—Refreshments—A practical illustration—An enemy received—His views on retirement—A flat refusal—Another meeting projected—At Phillipi? no! at the Polls—WAR TO THE KNIFE AND FORK.

ACT III.—HONEYBUN'S COMMITTEE ROOM.
A political meeting—Large display of small wit—The candidates of the opposition receive their quietus—Dipping into Uncle Sam's pockets—Whose pockets have you been dipping into?—A beautiful peroration—half-notes in demand—Dissatisfaction in the rank and file—A retainer disgorged—More Jersey lightning—Tin better than talk—Electoral India-rubber—A spy sent to the enemy's camp—Mrs. Honeybun's unforgiving disposition—Mr. H. does the Christian fortitude and meekness-of-spirit dodge—The female politician going to go about seeking whom she may devour among the voters—An unexpected incident—A new opening—A spy detected—Shoulder-hitting on scientific principles—A striker's apology—Enemies fraternizing—Another ruse of the great unterrified—Wapshott's acceptance of the previous proposition—Mrs. H. conveys the welcome news to her ally—Political pills and their sugar of silver coating—The halves again—The spinal marrow of an election—Success certain—Honeybun's hopes of defeat quashed—One condition unfulfilled—The enemy in possession of all the plunder—Dodgson makes a discovery—The Night Owls disgorge—The missing halves found—Another important discovery—Anger at Wapshott's chicanery—A youthful faith hurled from its pedestal—Anna Maria's denunciation—She listens to reason—An ambuscade—The trap sprung—Dodgson's acknowledgment—An old proverb verified: Listeners, &c.—Dodgson's opinions of Honeybun's qualifications—What he thinks of the blue-stocking—Notes wanted—Consequence of bribery and fraud calculated on—Wapshott's unsophistication—Dodgson retained for the defence—No time to look for old Figs—Old Figs saves the trouble—An unpleasant surprise—Done Brown—Wide-Awakes and Night Owls—Business of a private nature—Gabbleton's ready, and Honeybun is not—Purity a stall—Mrs. Honeybun makes a generous acknowledgment—Paying a debt—Topper and Peckover served out—A forlorn hope—Demoralization, utter and hopeless—An uncommon House of Representatives—Every man pays for his seat, but none want salary—Not much fun in Congress—A justification—Dodgson's last effort—Vote early and carry
THE ELECTION.
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Antony, a man about town........	Mr. F. A. Vincent.
Cleopatra, a grisette........	Miss Macarthy.

Dress Circle seats may be secured ONE WEEK in advance.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS,
DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS,
AND LYRIC PROVERBS.
At the FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway,
(Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
This LATEST MUSICAL NOVELTY is acknowledged by the public Press and the [illegible] which crowd the French Theatre to overflowing, to be beyond comparison the most elegant, entertaining, sprightly, artistic and recherché entertainment ever presented in New-York. It will be repeated (with continued changes of Operas and Proverbs.)
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For a SHORT TIME ONLY, owing to numerous engagements in other cities.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 7¾.
The elegant and successful Operetta,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
To be followed with (FIRST TIME IN AMERICA) the Operatic Proverb,
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Music composed by E. J. LODER and W. G. F. BEALE. Characters, Songs, Duets, Arias, Recitatives, Ballads, &c., by
Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON!
Tickets, Places, and Private Boxes may be secured in advance, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, at the office of the Theater daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. Seats numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.
Each of these dualogues is a complete dramatic composition, and forms precisely what is called a "Drawing-Room Opera."
"We do not remember to have witnessed a more chaste and pleasing performance than the Drawing-Room Operas. The rich vein of humor which pervades them keeps up the excitement as well as the amusement of the audience.—*London Times.*
"A novel specialty in the multifarious amusements of the Metropolis. A clear and decided success. The audience, which included many artists, amateurs and connoisseurs, were especially delighted with the performance.—*New-York Herald.*
"The début of these artists was brilliantly attended and completely successful. They were immensely applauded. The plots of the pieces are unobjectionable in a moral sense, and the entertainment is altogether so novel, pretty, and attractive, that it may be unreservedly commended to the lovers of sprightly dramatic plays. Sprightly conversation, superior voices, pleasant music, good costumes, and artistic fluency.—*New-York Tribune.*
"Drayton's Parlor Operas are a success. A new idea skillfully elaborated and pleasantly presented. Novel, elegant and pleasing."—*N. Y. Times.*
"These Parlor Operas are exceedingly attractive, and are free from those objections which are urged by many to most of the pieces represented on the stage."—*Courier and Enquirer.*
"Drayton's Parlor Operas, the more they are known the more they attract public attention and delight the visitor."—*Express.*
"These popular Parlor Operas are unexceptionable in their moral tendency, and exceeding sprightly and attractive."—*Commercial Advertiser.*
"Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton are brilliantly triumphant."—*Daily News.*
"Pleasant—entertaining—hugely successful."—*Evening Post.*
"We congratulate all lovers of taste who enjoy the advantage of a cultivated sense of the beautiful. The music is confined to the most choice selections of noted composers. These little operettes include a moral potion done up in a casket of brilliants."—*Home Journal.*
"A new sensation—a delightful, elegant and novel musical and dramatical entertainment."—*Dispatch.*
"Light and pleasing drama, good acting and singing, audiences numerous and fashionable. These charming Parlor Operas are free from all the objections that over-scrupulous people have to the theatre and grand opera."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
"We congratulate New-York on the accession of the most novel and interesting entertainment that could have been added to their round of amusements."—*Wilke's Spirit of the Times.*
"These very popular and successful operettas just fill the empty niche in our City amusements."—*Musical World.*
"As a ballad singer, Mr. Drayton has few equals. Mrs. Drayton's talents, as an actress, are no less noticeable than her pleasing voice."—*Atlas.*
"The novelty of these Lyric Proverbs, represented as they are by finished artists, has proved an immense success."—*Sunday Courier.*
"Drayton's entertainment throws open a new and charming world of opera bouffe to the public, and nowhere will be found more satisfaction to the intellectual and art-taste."—*Sunday Times.*
"We hardly recollect an instance where the success of a novelty was so universally acknowledged."—*Leader.*
"Mr. and Mrs. Drayton are finished lyric and dramatic artists."—*Mercury.*
"These Parlor Operas have been very successful in both Paris and London."—*Brooklyn Times.*

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CONCERTS
For the Inauguration of his
NEW MUSIC HALL,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
THURSDAY, Oct. 27—Matinée at 2 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, Oct. 29—Soirée at 8 o'clock P. M.
PERRING, APTOMMAS, GOLDBECK.
PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
1.—GLEANINGS FROM SCHUMANN'S "ALBUM."
(a) "Happy Farmer."
(b) "The Rocking-Horse," } ....Schumann.
(c) Knight Ruprecht.
Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK.
2.—HARP SOLO, La Tarantella,"........Aptommas.
Mr. APTOMMAS.
3.—"FRA POCO A ME," Lucia........Donizetti.
Mr. ERNEST PERRING.
4.—(a) "MAHOPAC,"—No. 1 of the "Romantic Souvenirs." } ....Goldbeck.
(b) "Falling Leaves," Automniad,
Mr. ROBERT GOLRBECK.
PART SECOND.
5.—"SCHERZO"........Chopin.
Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK.
6.—HARP SOLO, "La Danse des Fées,"........Alvars.
Mr. APTOMMAS.
7.—"MISERERE," by Palastrina, transcribed for Piano by........Fr. Liszt
8.—BALLAD, "Merry May,"........Perring
Mr. ERNEST PERRING.
9.—(a) PRAYER OF REPENTANCE, (from the "Sentiments Poetiques," } Goldbeck.
(b) "THE SONG OF REST,
Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK.
Grand Piano from Messrs. Chickering & Sons.
Tickets, $1 each; Family Tickets, four for $3; at Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis', C. Breusing's, Schubert & Co.'s, and at the door the day of the concerts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. SPERANZA.
The public are respectfully informed that
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA
having recovered, will make her first appearance in America on THURSDAY NEXT in LA TRAVIATA.

ON EXHIBITION,
ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS,
LOS BORRIGUEROS,
MORNING IN THE HIGHLAND,
and the Portrait of that distinguished artist, by EDWARD DU BUFE.
Also,
WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR,
BY HIRAM POWERS.
AT GOUPIL'S FINE-ART GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
The Pictures on the first, and the Statue on the second floor.
Admittance, 25 cents to each Exhibition.
W. KNOEDLER.
The retail department and Picture Gallery have removed as above, and the same business will be continued at No. 366 Broadway.

EIGHTH WEEK OF
WAUGH'S ITALIA.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
By which
20,000 have already made the
TOUR OF ITALY.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years, 10 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, OCT. 29.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXHIBITION,
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
A fine example of the late J. M. W. TURNER, R. A.
THE NEAPOLITAN BATHERS,
has just been added to this unique collection. Hereafter the galleries will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. ROBERT CROFTS, Manager.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS. Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
Rearrangement of entire collection.
To which is added,
PAGE'S VENUS.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING—Admission 25 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, OCT. 29,
EXHIBITION OF
PAGE'S VENUS.
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock, P. M.

GAZZANIGA NIGHT, THIS EVENING—POLIUTO.—Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing for the first and only time in America the great rôle of Paulina, which has been considered in Italy as one of her great characters.

ORATORIO OF ELIJAH—BY THE NEW-York Harmonic Society, for the benefit of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, at the Academy of Music, TUESDAY, Nov. 8. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the usual places.

THE GAZZANIGA NIGHTS.—MME. GAZZANIGA being limited to six nights, no Opera in which she appears can be repeated. TO-NIGHT, only night of POLIUTO. GAZZANIGA as Paulina.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS.—RECEIVED BY LAST steamers, 100 cases prime new figs, including 20 cases of the Agas fig, the largest and finest flavored of any that come to this market. For sale by JOHNSON & BLISS, No. 193 Washington-st., corner of Fulton.

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Unsatisfactory Progress of the Zurich Conference.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN ITALY

The Performances of the Great Eastern.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP QUEBEC.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, arrived here at about 3 o'clock this morning, bringing 227 passengers.

15th inst. passed a steamship bound in to Liverpool, supposed to be the *Arabia* out. 21st, lat. 49° 05', long. 44° 36', passed a four-masted steamship bound east.

The steamer *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 13th, and the *Borussia* reached there the same night.

The steamer *Jason* was advertised to leave Galway on the 15th for St. Johns, N. F., but as she only sailed from Liverpool, where she had been repairing, on the 14th, she could scarcely get away before the 16th.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have bought the screw steamships *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*, belonging to the Glasgow and New-York Company. The monthly line from Glasgow is to be maintained, the *Kangaroo* being placed on the route, and the *Edinburgh* on the Liverpool line. All the vessels are to touch at Queenstown. In the Summer season the Glasgow line is to be a fortnightly one.

The ship *Quebec*, of New-Orleans, Capt. RUARK, from Bordeaux for Shields, ran on the Eddyston rocks at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th inst. Her jibboom end was within ten feet of the southwest kitchen window of the lighthouse—the window being 70 feet high. At 9½ o'clock, owing to a fresh breeze from the eastward, and the falling of the tide, the ship slipped off again, and the crew returned, and with the help of the pilot-boat *Heroine*, attempted to reach her on the Cornish coast, but the sand-ballast choked the pumps, and she sank one mile S. S. W. of Downderry Preventive Station, where she will be covered at high water. While on the rocks, boats, offering assistance, came from Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Topaze*, 51 guns, Captain, the Hon. W. S. SPENCER, which had just left the Sound for Vancouver's Island.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

IMPRACTICABLE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA—WARLIKE RUMORS—CONTRADICTORY ACCOUNTS.

The statements in regard to the position of affairs at the Zurich Conferences are conflicting. A telegram dated Zurich, Oct. 12, says:

"The Conferences do not draw to a close. Austria still refuses to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Sardinia. The demands of Austria are not only resisted by Sardinia, but do not receive the support of France, who has proposed that the disputed point be submitted to the arbitration of another Power. No answer has yet been received to this proposition. The French Government wishes the arrears of Monte Napoleon, and an indemnity for the cost of the late war, to be included in the settlement of the debt, which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont."

A variety of rumors, to the effect that Austria positively declines to sign the treaty of peace if it is not in accordance with the preliminaries of Villafranca; that Austria desires to protract negotiations till the Spring, when she will recommence the war; that Austria undertakes to guarantee to the Pope the conservation of his temporal power in the legations, and others of a like nature were current, and must be taken for what they are worth.

On the other hand there are statements that the signing of the Treaty of Zurich was hourly expected, and that the Representatives of the Powers would afterwards meet in Congress.

A Paris dispatch of the 13th, to the London *Post*, says: "The Conference which is to follow the Conference at Zurich has been convened. All the great Powers, including England, will be represented.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 14th, publishes an article, signed by Secretary BONIFACE, stating that the only question to be settled at Zurich is the Lombard debt. The contracting powers being agreed on all other points, the early signature of the treaty is expected, and the questions not settled at the Conference will be submitted to a Congress, the assembling of which all the European Powers are agreed upon.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent corroborates the statement from Zurich, that the French Government has demanded an indemnity from Piedmont for the expenses of the late war; also the payment of the arrears of pensions in connection with the First Empire, due from the Lombardo-Venetian Monte Fund. The correspondent looks upon it that these demands have been made, knowing the limited finances of Sardinia, with the object of obtaining the cession of the provinces of Savoy and Nice to France.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

INDICATIONS OF APPROACHING TROUBLE—WARLIKE PROCLAMATION FROM GARIBALDI, ETC.

The news from Italy is interesting and indicative of approaching trouble.

Gen. GARIBALDI has issued the following address:

ARMY OF ITALY, 11TH DIVISION.

SOLDIERS: The hour of a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will, perhaps, attack us before many days are over. In addressing my old companions of Lombardy, I know I am not speaking to deaf men, and that it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemies of Italy. I shall look to see you then firm in your ranks. GARIBALDI.

HEADQUARTERS, BOLOGNA, Oct. 5.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope will have an interview at Castle Gondolfo with the King of Naples, and will prolong his stay there, owing to the agitation in Rome.

A manifestation took place in Rome after the departure of the Pope, in honor of the Sardinian Minister, whose passports had been sent in by the Pontifical Government. Fifteen thousand persons left their cards at his house. The French General issued orders to prevent any external demonstration. French gendarmes guarded the approach to the residence of the Sardinian Minister, and patrolled the streets in the neighborhood.

Justice was being done at Parma for the murder of Count AUVITI. A large number of arrests had been made, including, it was believed, all the principal parties implicated in the assassination. Arrests continued to be made, but the town was quite tranquil.

A proclamation had been issued by Dictator FARINI wherein the crime is vehemently branded. The proclamation states that Italy has risen through the noble and devoted conduct of its sons in the esteem of all civilized nations, and the public conscience in sists upon satisfaction for this horrid deed, and it shall be obtained. The Dictator says:

"I am invested by the people to protect its rights, and before all, that of justice. The guilty shall be punished, and the name of Italy shall not be dishonored. Citizens and National Guards, gather yourselves around me under the standard of civilization and of Italy. The flag of Italy is always placed on the spot where men make sacrifices of their life, and not where their honor is tarnished. The heart of VICTOR EMANUEL has been afflicted by this dreadful event; he is used to govern a people which sheds the blood of the enemy only on the battle-field, which knows how to maintain liberty for itself as well as to procure it for others, because it knows how to obey the laws of the country."

Another energetic proclamation, in the same sense was published by Gen. FANTI.

Gen. FIRATTE was appointed commander of the troops of the town and province of Parma.

The townspeople of Parma had began to deliver up their arms.

The National Guard and all classes of the townspeople were signing an address of thanks and adhesion to the Dictator FARINI, for the energetic measures he had taken.

The conscription had ended very well, only two cases of non-compliance having occurred, and these in the Province of Piacenza.

The Piedmontese troops garrisoned at Piacenza had been sent to Parma.

Mr. DABORINDA, the Sardinian Foreign Minister, had left Turin for Paris.

LATEST ITALIAN NEWS.

A dispatch from Florence states that the *exequatur* of the American Consul at Leghorn had been withdrawn on account of his having engaged in political intrigues. An explanatory dispatch had been sent to President BUCHANAN by the Florentine Cabinet.

The Grand Duke of TUSCANY had written to his partizans to abstain from every attempt in favor of the reëstablishment of his dynasty.

The idea of occupying Parma with Sardinian troops had been abandoned.

The report that France requires Piedmont to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the late war was everywhere discredited in Italy.

The banking house of NOSEDA & BOROCCO, had subscribed 100,000 francs towards GARRIBALDI's fund for purchasing muskets.

It is stated that the whole Neapolitan frontier was lined with troops and the Montecassini fortified with cannon.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

DISSATISFACTION AT THE PERFORMANCES ON THE TRIAL TRIP.

The *Great Eastern* was attracting great crowds of excursionists to Holyhead, and the Queen was to visit her during her sojourn in Wales—on or about the 17th inst. Nothing definite is known as the ultimate movements of the "big ship." The London *Times* editorially criticises her performance between Portland and Holyhead, and draws unfavorable deductions from the speed then attained. It thinks that unless the *Great Eastern* presents a more decided superiority to smaller vessels than she at present seems to do, she will hardly be taken for a model.

Judging from the following paragraph at the close of the article, there is a dubious prospect of her coming to the United States before next season:

"We are informed, and we hope it is true, that there is every wish on the part of the Directors to conform to the requisitions made by the Board of Trade, and we therefore trust that whenever the *Great Eastern* shall leave these shores she will be able to offer her passengers greater speed, *safety* and comfort than have ever been enjoyed on a sea voyage before."

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE ENGINEER STEPHENSON—NAVAL PREPARATIONS, ETC.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, the celebrated engineer, died in London on the 14th instant, at the age of 56 years. The event caused the greatest regret throughout England, the loss being regarded as a national one. Glowing eulogies of the deceased are published.

Seven ships of the English channel fleet were under orders to prepare for sea immediately. Among the number was the *Hero*, 31 guns, the destination of which is said to be Vancouver's Island.

ERNEST JONES, the Chartist leader, had been adjudicated a bankrupt.

The London *Globe* is authorized to deny the rumor that Lord CANNING is to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of India by Lord CLARENDON.

The papers chronicle a visit paid by Mr. DONALD MCKAY, the celebrated Boston ship-builder, to Chatham Dock-yard for the purpose of a general inspection.

The Dublin *Evening Post* states that the Cunard steamers are to touch at Cork (Queenstown) both out and home.

A thrilling narrative is published of an attempt made by pirates and convicts, who were being conveyed by the ship *Arrarat* from Penang, to take possession of the ship. Out of 60 pirates who came on deck in the dark, 28 were killed and others wounded. Capt. CORREGA gallantly maintained possession of his ship.

The Theatre Royal, at Hull, had been completely destroyed by fire. No lives were lost.

Queen VICTORIA formally opened the Loch Katrine Waterworks—(which are to supply Glasgow)—on the 14th inst. On the morning of the 15th the Queen was to leave Edinburgh for Penrhyn Castle, Bangor.

FRANCE.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR TO PARIS—FLUCTUATIONS OF THE BOURSE, ETC.

The Emperor and the Empress returned to Paris from Bordeaux on the 12th inst.

A report was current that Prince NAPOLEON was about to pay a visit of five days' duration to London.

It is stated, by way of Brussels, that, on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor to Bordeaux, most of the Italian residents in the town were arrested during his stay, but were released after his departure. These arrests were made on account of a dispatch having been received from the Prefect of Algiers stating that four passports had been stolen from the Sardinian Consulate in that place, and with which four Italians had started for France, and passed through Montpelier, were further trace of them was lost.

The monthly return of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over fifty-one millions of francs, and an increase in the bills discounted of over thirty-one millions.

The Paris *Pays* announces that the Court will go to Compiegne on the 1st of November, and that during its session there the Emperor of Austria will probably pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Paris Bourse had been considerably depressed by a number of alarming rumors, none of which had any truth in them. On the 14th, however, there was a rally of about ½ ℔ cent., and Rentes closed firm at 69.50.

AUSTRIA.

The Archbishop of Vienna had addressed to all the bishops of his diocese a pastoral letter, to be read in all the churches. The clergy are directed to offer up prayer for the integral preservation, without separation, of the temporal power transmitted to the Sovereign Pontiff by his predecessor.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna had been summoned by telegraph to meet the Emperor ALEXANDER at Warsaw, on the 15th inst. The Emperor was expected to arrive at Odessco on the 17th.

It is stated that notwithstanding the capture of SCHAMYL the Caucasus is far from being entirely subdued. The *Invalide Russe* says that the mountaneers have another chief not less intrepid and fanatical, and who may still resist for one or two Winters. The Russian army in the Caucasus consists of 60,000 men.

TURKEY.

Constantinople advices to the 8th inst. state that an American frigate had arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originator of the murder committed there three years ago.

A dissolution of the Turkish Ministry is expected. The Grand Vizier had tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

The Commission of Inquiry into the recent conspiracy had held its last session. Additional discoveries had been made, and it is asserted that the incendiary machines were found which were destined to burn the European portion of the town. The Ambassadors had held meetings to deliberate upon wha measures should be taken for the public safety.

One of the accomplices, MONASTIER PASHA, had been brought to Constantinople, and it was reported that DSCHAFFER PASHA had fled to Corfu.

A new loan had been contracted under very heavy conditions.

Prince ALFRED, of England, had accepted the invitation of the Sultan to visit Constantinople.

Scenes of fanaticism were enacted on the occasion of the Obsequies of the Bey of Algiers.

The Moors assailed and stoned the Jews, mortally wounding many of them. Some Christians were also wounded. A minister of the new Bey came to the rescue and forced thirty of the Musselmans to be arrested.

It is stated that an Envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, having an order to the Viceroy of Egypt to oppose the continuation of the works of the Suez Canal. The foreign Consuls had immediately assembled.

AFRICA.

A month's later dates from the west coast of Africa, Cape Coast to Sept. 14, Sierra Leone to 21st, &c., had reached England, but the news is devoid of interest.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails of Sept. 9, from Calcutta, and Aug. 24 from Hong Kong, already telegraphed *via* the Red Sea cable, had reached Trieste, and we have some additional items of news.

TERAZ SCHAH had made an attack upon the Mundilaisar station in Central India, and effected the release of 100 prisoners. Capt. HOWES, the political agent there was killed.

Freights at Calcutta were better. Exchange 2s. 2⅛d. At Hong Kong Freights were unaltered. Exchange on London, 4s. 11d.@4s. 11½d.

At Canton exports had risen; imports were quiet.

At Shanghai Tea was in limited demand. Silks animated. Exchange, 6s. 6½d.@6s. 7½d. Freights to London for tea £2 10s.@£3 10s, and for silk £4 10s.@£6.

Two Russian engineers had proceeded to Peking to make preparations for the telegraphic line from that place to the Russian territory.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been dull, and rather lower, mainly under the influence of the depression prevalent on the Paris Bourse. On the 14th there was some improvement, and Consols closed at 95⅞@95⅞ for Money, and 95¾@96 for account.

The Money Market was rather easier, and the payment of the dividends, which was commenced, was expected to materially augment the supply.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £354,491 in the amount of bullion which is accounted for by an increase of £1,000,000 in the amount of Government Securities.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report the price of Bar Silver at 5s. 2d; Mexican Dollars 5s. ¾d. and gles, 76s.2½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The demand has continued good throughout the week, both from the trade and exporters, the latter being again large operators in East India. Prices of all descriptions (except sandy) of American are steady, and for the middling to fair good staple qualities, which are very scarce, 1-16d.@1-18d. ℔ ℔. can be obtained. The week's business has been 59,550 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and 11,500 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) was steady and firm, with sales of about 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The official quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans, 7⅝d.; Middling, 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobile, 7½c.; Middling, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling, 6 11-16d.; The stock on hand is estimated at 535,920 bales, including 409,800 American.

At Manchester business is rallying from the depression of last week, and a fair trade has been done both in cloths and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report a slow market and the improvements caused by the *Persia's* news at the beginning of the week (as reported by the *Anglo Saxon*) all lost on Wheat and Flour. Indian Corn quiet and the turn lower. Flour quoted at 22s. 6d.@27s. ℔ barrel. Red Wheat 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 9d.@11s.; Yellow Corn, 6s.@6s. 4d.; White, 7s. 3d.@7s. 8d. ℔ cental. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHNA & Co., say Flour and Corn are unchanged, but Wheat scarcely supported the advance gained early in the week.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Very little doing. Pork—Sales of 500 bbls. at 50s. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard quiet at former quotations. Tallow advanced 1s.@1s. 6d., under the operation of speculators. Butchers' Association, 58s.@58s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes in moderate demand, Pots 27s.3d @27s.6d., and Pearls at 27s.6c.@27s.9d. Sugars steady—closing firm. Coffee quiet; Foreign much wanted. Rice in steady demand and rather dearer; Carolina 21s. Fish Oils in moderate request at previous rates; Sperm, £92; Linseed steady at £28@£28 5s. ℔ ton. Teas quiet, but rather dearer for common scented varieties. Resin unchanged, but holders more disposed to sell; Common, 4s.2d.@4s.3d.; Medium, 4s.6d.@9s.; Fine, 12s.@16s. Spirits of Turpentine: merely retail sales at 36s.@35s.6d., and to arrive at 35s.3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report an advance in WHEAT of 1s. ℔ quarter; White American, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@43s. FLOUR, 21s.@24s. IRON—Rails and Bars, £5 10s.@£5 15s.; Scotch Pig, 52s. SUGAR steady, at fully former rates. TEA quiet; common Congou, 1s. 5½d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE held for 35s. 6d. for American, in bbls. TALLOW active, and buyers on the spot at 60s. for Y. C. COFFEE heavy and lower. The INDIGO sales are passing with a good demand, at an advance of 3d.@6d. over last July rates. LINSEED CAKES neglected; New-York bbls., £9 10s.@£9 5s.; Boston bags, £9 5s.@£9. OILS—Linseed, 28s. 3d.@28s.; Sperm, £96@£98. RICE firm.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending Oct. 11, inclusive.

COTTON active and slightly higher; sales of the week 12,300 bales at 111 for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* and 103 for *Bas*. Stock 52,500 bales. WHEAT tending upward but the market bare of foreign and prices nominal. ASHES inanimate. COFFEE quiet but steady. FISH OILS firm and in demand. RICE very firm, particularly for Carolina, the stock being exhausted. SUGAR unchanged. TALLOW and LARD nominal. WHALEBONE unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., report as follows: "During the past week there has been a steady demand for the various American State Stocks, but the actual transactions have been few and unimportant, leaving quotations without change, whilst from the absence of speculation in them the prices of railroad securities are generally lower.

Passengers.

Dr. Lamaneags, F. Menweal, Mr. Colles, Jas. B. Hamilton, Mrs. Morfitt, Mrs. Simonton and child, the Misses Longstreets, Mr. Cullingford, Mr. Alex Bass, Mr. J. R. Shaw and lady, Miss Morris and servant, Miss Shaw, Miss McCord, Mrs. S. S. McCord, Mr. Grinnell, lady, two daughters and man servant, Mr. Irving Grinnell, Mr. Thos. Clay Arnold, Mr. Mordecai, lady and daughter, Mr. Chas. Easton and laey, Mr. Chas. Easton, Miss L. Easton, Mr. Chas. Green, Mr. Ewing, Capt. Scott, Mr. Josiah Randall, Mr. P. O. Hobert and lady, Mr. Norton, Mr. Benjamin, Miss Norton and maid servant, Mr. R. M. Green, Mr. Hugh Duckworth, Mr. R. Blake and daughter, Mr. McCord, Mr. J. Mordessis, 3 daughters, Mr. A. C. Provost, Miss Raires, Mr. Blake, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Sherman and servant, Mr. Duckwitz, Miss Moore and servant, Miss Waddidgton, Miss Hotcombe, Miss A. Asher, Miss Basson, Miss F. Rodewale, Miss J. Arat and Lady, Miss Pretere, Mr. B. R. Spalding and lady, C. G. De Garmentia and lady, Mr. John Johnson, lady, 4 children and 2 nurses, Mr. Banks, 2 children and 2 nurses, Mr. Jackson, lady and daughter, Mr. D. Winans and lady, Miss Cowine, Miss Ellen Francis, Mr. Jacob and daughter, Mr. Johnson and lady Miss Brutton, M. F. Dallet, D. Wagner and nephew, Mr. Gotling, lady, 3 children and 2 servants; Miss Townsend, Geo. Leslie, John Hope, Mr. Graeffe and lady, Mr. Ralf, J. W. Gamis, Mr. Sharrcross and friend, Dr. J. Gedding and lady, Mr. Scott, A. R. Harrison, J. Lalland, lady, child and nurse; D. W. Pardee and lady, Mr. Silkensteadt and lady, Mme. Bodisci and servant, Geo. Simpson, John Lyon, Jacques Lee and friend, Mrs. Grey, child and nurse; Mr. Strouse, F. Cateaux, F. Carleton, R. M. Dowele, Lalland June, Herman Classen, Miss Gracy, Miss Crawforn, Mr. Ward and lady, Mr. Higginson, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Sharper, Mr. Plant, Mr. Brother and lady, Miss Brother, Miss Brother, Geo. James, C. A. Johnson, Mr. Spencer, lady and son, Miss Gilbert, Mr. Spencer and lady, H. Boker, wife and 2 ladies, Mrs. Worth, J. Hopkins and lady, R. O. Butler, E. Reilly, J. H. Eimer, A. Baden, Miss Barbour, Mrs. Reilly and daughter, infant and 2 nurses, R. Downs and lady, S. Tucker and lady, Miss Tucker and attendant, Mr. Banks and lady, Mr. Durie, Edward Brook, Miss Janin, Miss Murray, Mr. Durbarow and lady, Mr. Porter and lady, Mrs. Hewitt, Theo. Porteus, Miss Adams, Miss Balhary, Alex. Nicol and lady, T. W. Strong, Mrs. Grinnell, J. J. Drake, D. B. Lee and man servant, Jas. Campbell, Mr. Reinhart, David Thompson, Mr. Nan Wart, Alex. Kennedy, G. H. Newhall, Mr. Peyser, Felie Sopranis, Chas. Ceratarri, J. Holmes, Mr. Corting. Tota. 220.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIR IN AID OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—The St. Vincent de Paul Society is an association of laymen, under ecclesiastical direction, whose object it is to accomplish for merit what the Sisters of Charity aim to do by way of duty, viz., to help the needy, to comfort the afflicted, to relieve the sick. The organization is a popular one amongst Catholics, and owes much of its vitality to the young men of that faith who are predisposed to works of charity. A Fair in aid of the Society is now being held in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, and attracts immense crowds nightly. The Churches of the Transfiguration, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, St. James—in fact almost all the Roman Catholic Churches in the City—are represented by "tables," each of which is a sort of *omnium gatherum* of magnificently bound Bibles and Prayer-Books, gigantic dolls, gold watches, chains, medals, rosaries, stereoscopes, fancy articles in *papier maché*, statuettes, and countless articles of *vertu*. Auctioneers—*improvisatores* all, but none the worse for that—strain their lungs most consumedly in getting rid of the goods. But, however attractive the goods may be, the fair venders are still more seducing. They can't let you go, and they won't let you go. Nothing short of an indefinite number of half-dollars will prove adequate to the demands made on the soft-hearted visitor.

GARROTED IN THE PARK.—ZEBEDEE SWARINGEN, of South Bend, Indiana, was robbed of $280, while walking through the Park last evening. He reported at the Second Ward Station-house that several men met him, one of whom seized him by the throat, while another abstracted the money, which was in a belt between his two shirts. He had $40 in another part of the belt which was not touched.

TARGET SHOOTING.—A company numbering 40 muskets, and styling themselves the "Ward B. Smith Musketeers," competed for 40 prizes at the Newark Bay House yesterday.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Supervisors.

MORE REGISTRARS APPOINTED—BILLS TO BE PAID.

Supervisor BELL presided over the Board of Supervisors at its meeting yesterday, in the absence of the President.

Joseph Gutman was appointed a Registrar for the Thirteenth Ward, Thirteenth District, in place of John E. Green, resigned; and Richard Burke was appointed a Registrar for the Eighth Ward, Tenth District, in place of James F. Storns, who is not a resident of the District.

The Board resolved to meet at 2 P. M. next Monday, for the purpose of filling any vacancies in the Board of Registration that there may then be.

Supervisor BELL offered a resolution directing that the Clerk of Arrears be permitted to occupy the Chamber of the Board from 12 M. to 2 P. M. daily, for the purpose of there conducting the sales of property for arrears of taxes until such sales shall be completed. The Board adopted it.

The bill of Banks & Bros. for 5,000 copies of the Registry Laws—$253—was allowed.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying bills for *post-mortem* examinations in the Coroners' Department for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859. The amount is $395. The Committee reserved for further consideration those bills in which over $5 was charged for each *post-mortem* examination.

The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The Board of Governors.

WEEKLY REPORT—SHORT ALLOWANCE OF WHISKY AND BLANKETS.

The following is a summary of the weekly report which was presented at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday:

Number remaining Oct. 15	7,519
Admitted	1,574
Total	9,093
Died	31
Discharged	1,427
Sent to Penitentiary	93
Sent to State Prison	3
Remaining Oct. 22	7,539
Increase	20

The usual requisitions for provisions for the various institutions were read, and in many cases cut down one-third at least. The principal articles, the quantities of which were reduced, were whisky and flannel shirts for the boatmen, and blankets for the dormitories.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE WASHINGTON-MARKET INVESTIGATION.

The following affidavits were made before the Mayor yesterday morning by the Washington Market men, who have complained to the Mayor of the manner in which the stall interest is superintended:

City and County of New-York: John McGovern being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 169 Duane-street, in this City; that he has a stand at Nos. 268 and 287 Washington Market; that deponent has held a permit for said stands nearly three years; that about six or seven weeks ago deponent received a notice to show cause why he should not be removed from said stand, issued by James Irving, Superintendent of Markets; that deponent saw Mr. Irving some days after, relative to this notice; he said that he would see deponent in a few days in relation to the matter.

Deponent was informed soon after by Philip Reed and by George Harpell, who occupy stands in said market, that they knew a party who could help deponent to secure his stands; the name of this party was Thomas Johnson, who said he would try to help deponent, but that it would cost something. He asked deponent about how much deponent could give. Deponent said that he would be willing to give $50 to $100; he said he would try to get it for that amount; he went away, and the next day saw deponent again. He then said it would cost $500; deponent informed him that he could not afford to pay so much; he then asked how much deponent could pay; deponent said that $200 would be as much as he could give; he then met deponent a third time and said that he could not do anything in the matter for deponent. The next thing deponent was visited by Messrs. Irving and Austin, who told deponent to cut his stand off four feet on one side; this last visit was about ten days ago; it may be more.

JNO. McGOVERN.

Sworn before me this 25th October, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

City and County of New-York ss.: James Bushfield being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 105 Mercer-street, Jersey City; that he does business in Washington Market, in the butter and cheese line; that his stand is No. 204 Washington Market; that deponent heard from general report, some two months ago, that no permits would be given to occupants of stands who were non-residents of the State; deponent was informed through his brother, Daniel A. Bushfield, by a butcher named Lloyd, that deponent could obtain a permit to occupy his stand through the agency of Peter Forpell; that deponent's said brother, who occupies a stand, No. 221, opposite deponent's stand, No. 204, applied to said Peter Forpell, on behalf of deponent and himself; that word was given to deponent's brother by Forpell that such permit could be obtained for $200; that said Forpell said that he would apply in the proper quarter for said permit, and ascertain the price; that this conversation took place about the middle of September last; that said Forpel, after applying therefor, stated that the price of said permits would be $250 each; that deponent's brother paid $250 to said Peter Forpell for his stand, No. 221 Washington Market, as deponent is informed and believes, and a few days after deponent also paid said Forpell a like amount of $250 for his own stand, No. 204 Washington Market, and received a permit for the same, signed "James Irving, Superintendent of Markets;" that deponent believes the said money was extorted from him improperly by said Forpell, in concert with some person or persons connected with the management of said Washington Market, and he prays that an investigation into the circumstances may be had.

JAMES BUSHFIELD.

Sworn to before me, this 17th October, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Soon after the above affidavits had been made, the Mayor, the City Inspector, and others, proceeded to the market in order to see for themselves what changes had been made. They found that in many cases the passages by the stalls had been widened, and that in respect to cleanliness the market had been much improved. The legality of taking away stalls from some persons and giving them to others, was doubted. Mr. Irving, the Superintendent of Markets, claims that there is an ordinance authorizing him to say whether Jerseymen and others, not citizens, shall be allowed the privileges of the market, but he has not yet been able to find it. It is expected that the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated to-day.

City Inspector's Office.

The following is the report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 15th day of October to the 22d day of October, 1859:

Men, 97; women, 75; boys, 112; girls, 92; total, 366. Adults, 172; children, 194; males, 209; Females, 157; colored persons, 7.

Brain and nerves	76	Urinary organs	3
Generative organs	3	Stillborn and premature birth	1
Heart and blood vessels	8	Stomach, bowels and digestive organs	70
Lungs, throat, &c.	139	Uncertain seat and general fevers	39
Old age	1		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	20		
Total			366

Of these 13 were from violent causes.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, was as follows: Week ending Oct. 24, 1857, 421; decrease, 55. Week ending Oct. 23, 1858, 360; increase, 6. Week ending Oct. 22, 1859, 366.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

English Velvet Carpets, $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c., 95c.; Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths and Druggets; remnants of Oil-cloths at half price. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-st.

[Advertisement.]

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

They invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit.

For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Oyster Bed Lately Discovered off Eaton's Neck has caused some excitement, but none compared with that caused by KNOX's new Fall style of Hat. Everybody who wishes to be considered in the fashion, wears them. KNOX certainly makes the most elegant Hats on Broadway. KNOX's store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—While cancerous, scrofulous and eruptive diseases are being eradicated by the powerful action of the Ointment, the Pills will be found useful in carrying off inward impurities. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.—They have to repeat this admirable moral drama at Barnum's Museum. The public demand it. The enthusiastic admiration of the multitudes knows no bounds. It will be performed in enchanting style this afternoon and evening. It is the best moral drama performed for years.

[Advertisement.]

A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the water closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GAYETTY's name is water-marked in each sheet. Dépôts No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 350 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 25.

$7,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102⅞	200 Reading R......b30	38⅛
25,000 do	103	100 do	38½
10,000 Indiana St. 5s	85½	100 do......s10	38⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89⅝	200 do	38⅜
51,000 do	90	200 do......s30	38¼
4,500 Virginia St. 6s	94¾	200 Michigan Cen. R	39⅝
8,000 N. Car. State 6s	97½	150 do......s30	39½
5,000 Mo. State 6s..b30	85	50 do......b60	39¾
12,000 do	84⅞	250 do	39¾
10,000 do......s30	84⅞	100 do......b30	39¾
3,000 E. R. Con. bs. '71	22	100 do......b30	39⅝
1,000 Ill. Central R. bs	85½	20 do	39½
1,000 Han.&St.Jo.R. b	60½	105 Mil. & Miss. R	4½
25 Bank of America	110½	100 do	4¼
20 Corn Ex. Bank	101	50 Erie Railroad	6½
15 Bank of Republic	126	50 M.So.&N Ia G.S.s30	14½
50 Canton Company	17¾	5 Panama Railroad	124
25 Pacific M. S. Co	72½	100 Illinois Central R	66¼
10 do	72¾	300 do	66
160 do	73	100 do......b30	66
785 N. Y. Central R	80⅛	100 do	65¾
50 do......s10	80⅛	100 do......s10	65⅞
200 do......s10	80⅛	410 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	92
50 do......b60	80¼	50 Galena & Chic. R	73⅛
200 do......s30	80⅛	100 do	73
700 do......s60	80⅛	200 do	72⅞
100 do......s40	80⅛	264 do	72¾
500 do	80⅛	200 do......b10	72¾
300 do......s30	80	50 do......s10	72⅝
100 do......s15	80	250 Cleve. & Tol. R..b30	18
700 do	80	50 do	18
1000 do......s10	80	100 do......s30	17¾
94 Harlem R. Pref	36¼	950 Chi. & Rock Is. R	62¾
200 do......b60	36⅜	13 do	62⅝
100 Brooklyn City R	120	100 do......b10	62¾
50 Indiana. & Cin. R	49	350 do......b60	62¾
100 Cleve.Pl.&Ash'a R	116	100 do......s10	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90	300 Clev. & Tol. R..b10	17½
1,000 Mo. State 6s	85	45 do	17⅛
2,000 Mich.S.2d M.Bs.	34½	200 Galena & Ch'go R	72
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	85	50 do......b60	72
100 Pacific M. S.Co.s30	73	200 do	71¾
100 do......s60	73	550 do	71½
300 N. Y. Cent. R.	79¾	100 do......s3	71¾
100 Reading R......s30	37⅛	200 do......s3	72
250 Mich. Central R.s30	39¼	100 do......s15	72
250 do	39¼	150 do	72⅛
100 do......s30	39	200 Chic.&Rk.Is.R.b60	62¾
50 Mich.So.&N.I.G.S.	14¼	100 do	62⅜
20 do	14	550 do	62½
100 Illinois Cen. R	65¼		

TUESDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a further and very considerable decline in the Western road shares, placing Galena as low as 71½, but closing 72 bid; Rock Island, 62½; Toledo, 17½; Michigan Central, 39½; Michigan Guaranteed, 14, and Illinois Central, 65¼ ℔ cent. The pressure to sell these stocks on speculation for still lower prices was unusually marked, and reacted in some measure upon the New-York roads, Central yielding from 80⅛, the closing price of Monday, at which there was a fair demand on the early dealings to-day, down to 79¾ at the Second Board, closing 79¾@79⅞. The few Brokers supposed to be operating of late for the *Bull* account, gave the market no apparent support, and it was even intimated on the Street that they are not especially concerned that the monotony of the past week or ten days, has been disturbed by the present concerted movement from the *Bear* side. The change to a downward course of prices on the receipt of extremely favorable advices, such as we had on Monday and this morning from the extremes of the commercial world, with a cheap and healthy money movement at home, would seem to be working by contraries, though this is no singular occurrence in Wall-street. Perhaps after ridding the market of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 surplus Bullion and advancing Money thereby to 6@7 ℔ cent. on Stocks, instead of 5@5½ the present currency, we may look for another rise as at the close of August. The Hudson, Harlem and Erie Shares were steady; Pacific Mail ½ ℔ cent. higher, and Panama 124 ℔ cent.

The dealings in State Stocks were active to-day, and reflects more nearly than the speculative Share list the temper of the Money Market. There was a demand, partly for Europe, for Indiana 5s and Tennessee 6s, at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. on the first-named and ½ ℔ cent. on Tennesees, with sales of $80,000 at 90 ℔ cent. Missouris were taken at 84⅞@85, and the Federal 5s of 1874 at 103 ℔ cent. In Illinois Central 7 ℔ cents the bids were ¼ ℔ cent. lower, on the last English advices.

The prominent Stock firms are supplied with Money, by private lenders, at 5 ℔ cent. Other parties pay 5½@6 ℔ cent., according to classification of the security. We make no alteration in the current rates of Discount, though very prime 30@60-day acceptances are actively competed for by lenders, and in exceptional cases may be done a little under 6 ℔ cent. For prime lists of prime indorsed bills, 90 days to 6 months, the rate is 7 ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury is inactive, and there is little employment for Money in paying Customs. The receipts to-day are $44,000; from other sources, $50,000; disbursements, $59,000; balance this afternoon, $4,701,471.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Africa*, which were rather firm yesterday, assumed a fair degree of steadiness early in the day, the rate on London, 110¼, with all the standard Bankers for their own bills, and in settlement of credit with their importing customers. The same rate, within a very small fraction, was paid for a parcel of South-street merchant bills, strong signature. Later in the day the competition from Southern and other transient bills unsettled the market, as sales of these were made from 110 down to 109¾ ℔ cent. The Continental Exchanges were steady and in fair demand, Paris, 5f.14¼@5f.13¾. The shipment of Gold created a good supply of Sight and Short Sight Exchange, both on London and Paris, where these bills were preferred to 60 days, at a difference of about 3 ℔ cent. per annum. The amount of Specie entered at the ship's office late this afternoon, is $1,400,000. Several parcels that came by the *Baltic* to the Bankers were transferred directly to the *Africa*. Among other transhipments is another large ingot from San Francisco, assayed to be worth $42,581, exceeding in value the one by the previous packet, $1,200 or $1,500.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1st:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week	$1,893,121	$1,257,289	$1,207,574
Previously reported	55,613,311	49,515,920	52,527,743
Since Jan 1	$57,506,432	$50,773,209	$53,735,317

NEW-JERSEY BANKS, OCTOBER, 1859.

	October, 1859.	July, 1859.
Capital Stock	$7,666,025 00	$7,714,806 00
Circulation	4,621,992 00	4,823,260 00
Deposits	5,361,663 18	5,571,823 50
Dividends unpaid	94,973 32	73,757 01
Due to other Banks	810,902 12	653,028 87
Other debts	33,191 63	32,312 15
Surplus	1,379,035 98	1,395,792 48
Bills discounted	14,755,206 53	14,857,276 35
Specie	945,187 26	932,658 59
Due by other Banks	1,997,206 64	1,824,283 31
Notes, Checks, do	553,289 80	726,165 74
Real Estate	417,074 63	451,853 81
Stocks	728,953 49	862,609 65
Other assets	411,828 27	491,044 95

The following is the official notice of the postponement of November interest by the Michigan Southern Company referred to yesterday:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

To the Bondholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

The Directors of the Company are compelled to postpone the payment of the interest to fall due on the 1st of November next, upon the bonds of the First Mortgage of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and upon the Sinking Fund and Second General Mortgage Bonds, for not exceeding sixty to ninety days from that date. The Treasurer will give due notice of the time when the payment will be made.

The embarrassments of the Company have been temporarily accumulated by a serious accident upon the road, and the dissatisfaction of the employes and their consequent proceedings, which have required the payment of large sums for their back wages, and determined the officers of the Company to bring up the pay rolls, and thereafter to pay them punctually as due. This, and the payment of supply bills, added to the falling off of business the past season, in common with all Western roads, has absorbed, and will absorb, the earnings of the Company to such an extent as not to leave sufficient means for paying the interest on the 1st of November next.

The Directors, however, feel confident that they shall be able to pay the said interest at the above deferred times for payment, and they trust that the holders of the bonds will be satisfied that, in this proceeding, they consult the best interests of all concerned, and will readily consent to the same. By order of the Board.

(Signed) WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

GEO. BLISS, President.

The Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending 22d inst., for the season to same date, and during the corresponding periods last year:

	1859. Week.	1858. Week.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co	19,255	10,872	8,380
Pennsylvania Coal Co	18,158	20,850	Dec. 2,692
Total tons	37,410	31,722	5,688
	1859. Season.	**1858. Season.**	**Increase.**
Del. & Hud. Canal Co	492,544	295,158	197,386
Pennsylvania Coal Co	606,526	547,024	58,502
Total tons	1,098,070	842,182	255,888

Morse & Brothers quote Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre Warrants ℔ acre	$ 85	$1 00
80 acre Warrants ℔ acre	60	75
120 acre Warrants ℔ acre	60	75
160 acre Warrants ℔ acre	60	75

Market dull; none offering.

Holders of coupons in the Mississippi Central Railroad, due Nov. 1, are notified elsewhere in this paper to present them for payment to Mr. A. H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-street.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 1½ ℔ cent. premium for currency, and ½ ℔ cent. premium for gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Sight Exchange on New-York, par to 1-20 ℔ cent. premium.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 1-10 ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛ ℔ cent. prem.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½; Reading Railroad, 19⅛; Morris Canal, 47⅛; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR market opened quiet, but became more active towards the close, but quotations unchanged; sales 3,000 bbls. WHEAT in moderate demand and steady; sales 5,500 bush. Milwaukee Club, at 99c.; 13,000 bush. ditto, at $1; 6,000 bush. Chicago Spring, at 98c.; 2,000 bush. Red Winter, at $1 18. CORN quiet, and no sales. OATS steady; sales 14,000 bush. good Canadian, at 38c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Corn.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active, excited and advanced 3c.; sales, 10,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 32 for white Winter; $1@$1 05 for red Spring. BARLEY steady, and advanced 1c.; sales at 68c.@73c. OATS firm and scarce, at 36c.@37c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR has a declining tendency. WHEAT firm, at 93c. CORN steady. Oats dull. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour; 75,000 bushels Wheat; 10,500 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—9,500 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat; 8,500 bushels Corn; 8,500 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR sales of superfine at $5 25. WHEAT buoyant; sales of 10,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 50 for White and $1 20@$1 25 for red. CORN firm at 96c.@97c. MESS PORK $15 50; prime $11 25. Bacon 10⅛c. WHISKY dull at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday,

FLOUR firm; superfine, $5 12½@$5 25. declined 2c.; red, $1 26@$1 27; white, $1 buoyant; sales of 2,000 bushels yellow, at 96c. KY dull at 28c.@29c.

DETROIT, Tuesday,

FLOUR active. WHEAT dull, and advan @4c. *Receipts*—5,250 bbls. Flour, 10,000 Wheat. *Shipments*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 14,500 Wheat.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Oct.

FLOUR quiet; no sales. WHEAT quiet, at @$1 25. *Shipments*—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Tuesday, Oct.

FLOUR has a declining tendency. WHEAT dull at 90c. CORN quiet. OATS steady.

The Sugar Crop in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 24.

Accounts of the sugar crop in Louisiana continue unfavorable.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Mrs. W. J. Howell, child and infant; Miss Nellie Cooper, Pierce, Mrs. Young, Miss Dodgson, Mr. Dodgson, and Mrs. Wallace, child and nurse; Miss Wallace, J. Pugh, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. R. Horton, Mrs. Thom J. C. Bankin, Joseph Bates, Allan Fullarton, Mr. chody, F. Stokes, Mrs. Gibbs, child and infant; and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Thomas Sad Mr. Hamilton, Col. McFarlane, lady, child and nur Erequel Montes, Manuel Castello, Mr. and Mrs. Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. Sellars and child, Mr. and Harvey, L. Newburgh, G. Lindsay, Mr. Rowett, Balman, D. C. Preston, Mr. Martinez, Howard han, Messrs. Home, Dickens, J. P. Yates, Philip ardson, Dr. Patterson, Mr. Collin, Robert Boyd, Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Telford and daughter, E. Barker, W. J. Thomson, W. McDowell, Mr. Ken Mr. Platt, Mrs. Harthorne and two children, Miss Ann Price, Louisa Stokes, Sarah Doolan, Miss C. Miss Hannah Brooks, Mrs. Sweeney and child, and the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 22 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon sets.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 43 | Gov. Island. 8 32 | Hell Gate.... 9

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitch & Son; Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Edinburgh (Br.,) Cummings, Glasgow, R. C. Craig.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Briggs; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships National Guard, Gates, Galveston, J. H. Brow & Co.; Mountaineer, Wilson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Eureka, Cutter, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Barks Jane A. Bishop, Mannering, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; Etiwan, Swan, Charleston, ——.

Brigs Jessie, Perchard, Paspihai, Siffkin & Ironside Hope, Simpson, St. Jago, A. J. Maguire; Bell Flower, Lee, Aspinwall, Trask & Dearborn; Onward, Higgins, St. John, C. A. De Wolff.

Schooners Martha Burr, Nickerson, Bangor, Baker & Dayton; Col. Satterly, Hill, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. Segar, Keynon, Pensacola, Benner & Deake; Mary Stedman, Goodale, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce; Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, N. C., Dibble & Bunce; Isle of Pines, French, Fredericksburgh, W. E. Allen; E. S. Potter, Potter, Key West, Brodie & Pettes; M. Bedell, Weeks, Alexandria, Bedell; Napoleon, Lismond, Newbern, J. S. Davis; Oregon, Krause, Washington, R. M. Blackwell & Co.; Arietas, Chase, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; Sarah Brown, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br. screw,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Oct. 12, via Queenstown 13th, 1:54 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Passed Cape Race at 11 A. M. 20th inst., and exchanged signals. Arrived off Castle Garden at 7:15 A. M.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 23d, 1:30 A. M., off Cape Romain, exchanged signals with steamship Montgomery; 1:30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia; midnight, Hatteras light bearing W. S. W., exchanged signals with steamship James Adger; Monday, 1:45 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida, all bound S.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Sanders, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Paragon, Drinkwater, Shields Aug. 30, with coal and mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Oct. 15, lat. 30, lon. 62, saw the hull of a small fishing schr., "Halifax" on her stern; she was full of water, and had masts cut away. The P. has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Parthenope, (Ham.,) Abberling, Lagos, W. C. A., July 4, with palm oil to J. W. Schmidt & Co. Left Am. vessels.

Brig A. P. Fluker, (of Boston,) McKinney, Manzanilla Sept. 20, with cedar, tobacco, &c., to master.

Brig Lyra, Haskell, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Argus, (of Harrington,) Tucker, Lingan, Cape Breton Island, Oct. 1, with coal to R. Irvin & Co. Had heavy weather. Oct. 7, lat. 42 47, lon. 60, encountered a violent gale from N. W.; lost deck-load, galley, sails, &c. Same day, at 6 P. M., spoke schr. Horace Greeley, from Pictou for Pembroke, who reported during the same gale, blew away the foresail and lost one man overboard. Since Oct. 7, had a succession of heavy W. winds. Oct. 24, lat. 39, lon. 74, spoke schr. George Davis, Capt. W. Graham, 24 hours hence for Charleston, who kindly supplied us with bread, as ours was ruined during the above gale.

Schr. James Steele, Martin, Fredericksburgh 5 ds., with flour, &c., to order. During the night went ashore on SandyHook, and was got off this morning by steamer Underwriter, Capt. Anthony. Has received no damage.

Schr. Kate Field, Allen, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., D. C. Murray. 5th inst., lat. 24, lon. spoke brig Vista, from Galveston for New-York.

Schr. Adele, Baker, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Wm. Allen, (3-masted,) Grant, Norfolk 2 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Brig Larukah, Brown, Norfolk 7 ds., with yellow pine to Ellis & Kavanagh.

Brig Virginian, Chamberlain, Norfolk, to master.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Union, Hannah, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Laura E. Johnson, Jayne, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

WIND—During the day, W.

Below.

Bark Helvetia, (Brem.,) fm, Bremen.

Bark Investigator, from Cardiff.

Brig Jacob Benjamio, from Jacmel.—(All by pilot boat Jane.)

Sailed.

Steamships Alabama, for Savannah; Roanoke, Richmond, &c. Ship Havre, for Mobile. Bark Ameli for Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25—The schr. Rover has arrived from Nassau. She reports that the bark Augusta May from New-York for Havana, ashore on Benni, had gotten off, and was on her way to Nassau. Also arr. brig Romance, from Campeachy Banks Oct. 1, with Left Eureka, for Baltimore. Spoke Oct. 15, lat. lon. 79 08, brig Lagrange, from Swan Island for Hampton Roads, for orders; all hands had been sick. Also arr. schr. Luther Childs, from New-Bedford. She brings the captain and crew of the schr. Juniata, from Portland for Philadelphia, found in a sinking condition, having on the 19th inst. been run into by a fore and aft schr., and cut down below the water line; she sank shortly after the crew were rescued.

HAMPTON ROADS, Oct. 25—The ship Polynesia has arrived here from Jarvis Island.

HIGHLANDS, Oct. 25, sunset—No vessels in sight, bound in. Wind light from W.; weather hazy. The light-ship cannot be seen from here.

LONG BRANCH, Oct. 25, sunset—One of Cromwell's propellers passing Long Branch, bound in. Wind light, W.; weather hazy.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 25, sunset—No vessels in sight, bound in. Wind W.; weather hazy.

BOSTON, Oct. 25—Arr. brig Sarah, Nickerson, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25—The U. S. Mail steamship James Adger, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 5 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The fine clipper ship Reporter, of Coleman & Co.'s California line, Howes, commander, now loading at Pier No. 15, East River, to sail on Saturday, Nov. 5.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The ship Peruvian, on passage from New-York, threw overboard about worth of spirits of turpentine. The steamship ington was sold by the U. S. Marshal, yesterday, $40,000.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 24.—The ship Rome, previously reported as having put in here on fire, has burnt to water's edge. The remainder of her hull, materials, coal, were sold by auction, and brought $1,253 (By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

LONG CAY, Oct. 8.—The wrecking schr. Esther arrived this morning, with mainmast gone, and the captain we learn that he left Inagua on the morning of the 2d, and that night experienced a severe hurricane. He also reports that a ship anchored at Inagua as he was leaving. The beacon at Hog Stys was blown down and completely destroyed.

A Br. schr., of Halifax, arrived here last evening, reports that an Am. ship, with provisions, was totally wrecked at Inagua, Sunday night, the 2d, and that wrecking vessels and 25 boats were entirely destroyed at the same time.

The Br. bark Prerogative, of Liverpool, was dismasted in the gale, being at the time just N. E. of Island. She is bound from Glasgow for Havana, machinery.

The Br. bark Duke is ashore at Fish Cay Shoal, 3 miles S. of this Island: was from St. Jago for sea, with 640 tons copper ore.

SHIP WHITE SQUALL.—A despatch from Sandy states that the ship White Squall, Capt. Belcher, to Kingston, Ja., with a cargo of iron, is ashore. tugs W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard, and the sent to her relief.

Spoken, &c.

Capella—Genoese brig, strg. S., Sept. 9, lat. 11 lon. 23 19 W.

J. R. Dow—brig, from Providence for Honduras, date, lat. 23 15, lon. 83 08.

Neptune—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, out, Oct. 12, lat. 22 55, lon. 79 56.

Pomona—Br. bark, strg. S., Sept. 13, lat. 12 lon. 26 22.

Republican—schr., of Huron, from Cadiz for Quebec, Oct. 1, lat. 41 06, lon. 41 05.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND MUSIC.—WANTed, in a boarding-school near the City, a teacher of French, German, vocal and instrumental music, with piano-forte. None need apply but married man, of unquestionable character and experience. Address E. SEYMOUR, Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, his wife and another lady, in a strictly family, two rooms, with all modern convenience sons taking other boarders need not apply; erences given and required. Address O. W. No. 136 *Times* Office.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1 next, will present the same for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st.

OCTOBER 25, 1859.